MAINE FARMER.

AGRICULTURE MECHANIC ARTS GENERAL INTELLIGENCE &c

VOL. XX. AUGUSTA, MAINE, THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 29, 1852. NO. 31.

"Our Home, our Country, and our Brother Man."

WILD FRUITS IN MAINE.

The wild fruits of Maine consist principally of berries and plums. The first in season are strawberries. These are abundant from Kittery to Madawaska. They begin to ripen from the 10th to 15th of June, and for a week or two furnish a great supply. They are of a medium size, but generally of good flavor, and afford a rich treat after the long season of winter. Preserves and other preparations are made of them by the good housewives who are expert in such kind of cookery.

Succeeding the strawberry, and treading on its heels, comes the raspberry. These, too, like the strawberry, are found over the whole length and breadth of the State, the bushes on which they grow starting up in the borders of fields and neglected spots, and in the woods, where the growth has been cut off a year or two previous. The soil of Maine must be full of raspberry seeds, for they spring up almost every where. They are a pleasant sub acid fruit, juicy and tender, and are also used for making preserves, pies, sauces, &c., &c. Immense quantities of them are picked and brought to market by boys and girls, who drive quite a business of it in the season.

Besides the common red raspberry we have, in some parts of the State, the black raspberry, or thimble berry. These are milder or less acid in their flavor than the red raspberry, and not so much used.

Next to the raspberries come the currants.—There are several varieties of currants found native in the forests of Maine, but the great bulk of those used in families are raised in gardens.—These are well known as a very acid berry, but are useful for preserves, for pies, for the making of currant jelly, and in old times a very nice wine used to be made of them.

Following these comes the blueberry, (*vaccinium tenellum*,) mild, and saccharine in flavor, and a great favorite with everybody. The blueberry is at home almost everywhere in Maine. On the sandy plain, in the shady woods, in the bog and on the mountain sides, the lowly, humble, but hardy little bushes spring up and grow vigorously, producing their round, blue, shining berries in great profusion. The blueberry harvest gives employment to a great many hands, and in some years a great many hundred bushels are shipped from Maine to Boston, New York, and other cities on the coast. During the season of them, blueberry parties are very fashionable, and many a frolic is the result.

The large "swamp huckleberry," (*vaccinium corymbosum*,) is found in many parts of the State, but is not so universally distributed as the common blueberry. The berry, however, is large and sweet and is an excellent fruit. The black, shining huckleberry, (*vaccinium resinosum*,) is found abundantly on the seaboard, and in many dry, sandy or gravelly places in the interior. It is a very good fruit, but drier than the blueberry, and not in so good demand. There are one or two other varieties of the huckleberry found among us, but the above are the kinds most abundant.

The blackberries come next in turn. We have two species of this fruit—the high, or tall blackberry, and the low, or running blackberry. The most abundant is the high blackberry. These spring up, like the raspberry, in the margin of woods and fields—by the side of stone walls, and such like places. They bear a large, well-flavored fruit, ripening in August and September. The fruit sells well in the market, and large quantities are gathered and offered for sale in their season. The low, running blackberry is found in many situations, but is not so abundant as the other variety, nor does it produce with us so large a fruit.

The common wild gooseberry also grows abundantly in low, moist places, in all parts of the State. The fruit is small, compared with many of the varieties cultivated in our gardens, but great quantities are gathered and sold. Very excellent preserves and sauce are made from them, saying nothing of gooseberry pie, which is a great favorite with some.

The above named fruits are spontaneous gifts of nature, and are found in our woods, meadows and fields, from June to September. They grow not by the aid, but by the neglect, of man, though undoubtedly they might be improved by cultivation. They afford us many luxuries.

We shall continue the list next week.

THE WATERING TROUGH LAW.

We hear a good deal, at this time, about the "Liquor Law,"—but there is more than one *liquor law* in Maine. There was a law passed, last winter, the design of which was to multiply the chances for giving your horse or your ox, as he toils for you on the road, a refreshing draught of cold water.

We published this law once, during the spring, but as we often meet with neglected chances for *putting the law in force*, we will call attention to it again. Many people can make *three dollars a year*, by the small investment required. The law reads thus:

"*AN ACT encouraging persons to furnish watering places by the side of highways.*

SEC. 1. Any person, in any city, town or plantation in this State, who shall construct and maintain, and keep in good repair, a watering trough beside the highway, and well supplied with water, the surface of which shall be at least two feet and a half above the ground, and made easily accessible for horses and carriages, shall be allowed by the city, town or plantation, three dollars out of his highway tax for each year he shall furnish the same: *provided*, if there shall be more than one person in any highway district or ward to furnish such watering trough, the aldermen of the city and the selectmen of the town or plantation shall decide where said watering place shall be located.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its approval by the Governor." [Approved, April 9, 1852.

For the Maine Farmer.

CAUSE OF THE POTATO ROT.

MR. EDITOR:—Very much has been said on this subject, and much time and labor spent in investigating the cause of the potato rot. I give the following as the true cause, and believe it will be found so, upon careful investigation, whether in this country or Ireland, or wherever the disease has made its appearance. It will be noticed, by observation, that about this time, in this State, the top of the potato tops, where the blossom appears, begins to wilt and dry up, and also other parts of the tops at the extremities. This is caused by an insect which deposits its nits in the joint, where the leaf unites with the stalk. These nits soon come to life and descend the stalk to the potato. They are so small that they can be seen by the naked eye only by the closest observation. The insect which deposits these nits is a small black bug, having on it small spots of a light color. This is the cause of the potato rot, and I believe the only cause, and if any man will go with me into the potato fields, I will convince him, I think, of the fact.

Now comes the remedy. When the potato is nearly ready to blossom, take house ashes and sow it as you would grain, over the field of potatoes. This should be done early in the morning, while the dew is on. One half bushel is sufficient for an acre. This should be repeated as often as every third morning until the time for depositing the nits shall have passed, and no potato rot will be seen among your potatoes, to any amount. This will prove successful for ten or twenty years, I have no doubt.

The nit which is deposited in the tops of the potatoes, after it has begun its work, has a very curious appearance, but I shall not describe it for want of a magnifying glass, by which to make a more thorough examination.

A. GODWIN.

Rumford, July 17, 1852.

NOTE. The "insect theory," as it is called, has been broached every year, if we mistake not, since the potato rot manifested itself among us, and it has found numerous advocates. The matter, however, has been pretty carefully investigated by men of rare scientific attainments, and they have come to the conclusion that the insects observed have little or nothing to do in the production of the potato disease. The insects in question have long been known to entomologists, and have been observed on the potato plant for years before the rot was known; and although they may cause some mischief, their presence will hardly account for all the phenomena attending the potato disease, which thus far seems to have baffled the researches of the most careful and practised observers.

If the remedy proposed by our correspondent will surely prevent the rot, it is of great importance, whether the disease is caused by insects, atmospheric influence, fungi, or something which has not yet entered into the conjectures of those who have advanced the numerous theories on this subject. R.

For the Farmer.

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS. No. 1.

ANALYTICAL TABLE.

	Turnips.	*Barley.*	*Wheat.*	*Clover.*	*Total.*
Potash,	115.5	10.1	3.9	45 0	161.5
Soda,	44.3	6.9	4.4	12.0	86.6
Lime,	45 3	15.0	8.7	63.0	71.0
Magnesia,	15.5	5.4	2.5	7.5	30 9
Alumina,	2 2	3.9	1 2	.3	7.7
Silica,	23.6	113.6	92.0	8.0	237 2
Sulphuric acid,	49.0	4.0	1 8	10.0	61 8
Phosphoric acid,	22.4	7.9	5.6	15.0	49 9
Chlorine,	14.5	1.9	1.1	8.0	24 5

The above table is Johnston's estimate of the amount of mineral matter abstracted from the soil on a four years rotation, of turnips at 25 tons per acre, wheat, 25 bushels, do., barley, 38 bushels, do., and red clover, one ton, do.

The principles of this table should be perfectly familiar to every practical farmer. From these he will learn, on analyzing his grounds, when they are in balance, or when they contain a due proportion of the inorganic elements, and to supply such of the elements, in special manures, as may be lacking; and also the proportions of those elements required in composting for a general manure, and the amount of inorganic elements which must be returned to the soil in a given time, according to the crops grown, to prevent its deterioration, or to increase its fertility. The farmer who will not attend to this subject may as well go to the Far West, (where these elements are in sufficient quantity to last his lifetime,) or to California, or behind the counter.

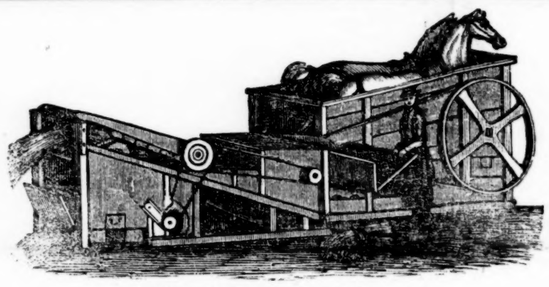
Whatever may be thought of my former scribbling, let this subject stand alone by itself and for itself, in all its length and breadth, for it is the foundation of all good husbandry.

The operations of nature have a tendency to wash these elements from the soil, and when exhausted, they can only be replaced by artificial means, but where they abound, the organic elements will be gathered from the air. It is desired and hoped that the editor of the Maine Farmer will soon give notice that he is prepared to receive specimens of soil for analysis, give directions for obtaining suitable soil for the purpose, and also state the price of his services. Should there be a large number of samples reported by him, it would afford matter for comment, and it would lead to the correction of poisonous matters in the soil, which it is believed abound, especially in some of the western Counties. The knowledge thus obtained would be useful in the application of special manures, for there are many cases where five dollars, in a special manure, would benefit a crop more than fifty dollars in a general manure. This is the true ground of experimental farming, and to me it is more exciting than the present political campaign.

The table which I have given above is of foreign origin, and the proportions may somewhat differ in this State, and, in fact, a difference in the food supplied will make a difference, especially in the alkalies; but the approximation is so near that it will settle the principle.

MARTIN MOWER.

Bangor, July 10, 1852.



Whitman's Horse Power and Separator.

GRAIN SEPARATORS.

The good people of "these United States," are indebted to certain citizens of Maine, residing in Winthrop, for the successful introduction of the machine for thrashing grain, separating it from the straw, and winnowing it clean, at one operation. Parsons, of Buckfield, first constructed and patented a machine for this purpose in 1836. But he did not push it into market very vigorously. In the mean time, the Messrs. Pitts, of Winthrop, who had previously patented a very excellent Horse Power, were experimenting with a machine for the above purposes, which they perfected in 1837, and obtained patents therefor. This is still in very successful operation, and a renewal of their patent was granted by Congress, last spring, for seven years longer. In 1839 Mr. Luther Whitman, of Winthrop, also obtained a patent for improvements in the Separator which has been very favorably received by the grain growers of the United States, and are much used in the Southern and Western States. The above cut represents Whitman's Separator in full action. Large numbers of this machine are manufactured at Whitman's factory in Winthrop, and also by a brother (E. Whitman) in Baltimore, from which places they are sent into all the States and the British Provinces.

These machines have greatly simplified the operation of getting out and cleaning grain, and thereby increased the culture of wheat and other grains to a great degree. The old-fashioned flail is hardly to be seen, and as for the *riddle* and *fan*, they are things we read about in books of ancient date, printed "long, long ago."

The business of getting out the crop from a hundred acres is no great affair, and the grain is ready for the miller or the granary almost as soon as harvested.

For the Farmer.

BLOODY URINE IN CATTLE.

MR. EDITOR:—In answer to your Monson correspondent respecting the bloody water in cattle, (a disorder very prevalent in this place,) I would say that I had a very fine cow taken with it, last winter, and after she had had it, perhaps two months, I gave her the following compound: alum, rosin and salt, in equal propotions, pounded and mixed, three spoonfuls, each morning, for three successive mornings, and then, the next morning, gave her a spoonful of dry garget root pounded and mixed with meal. I gave, as above, in rotation, for twelve days, when a complete cure was effected. TILESTON SNOW.

SCIENCE AS APPLIED TO AGRICULTURE.

We give the annexed remarks on this subject from the Report of the Council of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, received by us a few days since. They express, substantially, the views which commend themselves to those who are really desirous to benefit the practical farmer by the aid of science. If attended to and carefully followed, they will lead to the most satisfactory results, and will eventually enable the Society to accomplish what has ever been its aim—the improvement of Agriculture, by the combination of Science and Practice.

[Jour. N. Y. Ag. Society.

"The Council are aware of the great caution required in the application of science to the practice of agriculture, and of the guarded manner in which any new and striking facts of cultivation ought to be enunciated, in order that the particular circumstances of their occurrence may be most clearly defined. These circumstances, they conceive, must be accurately understood by the farmer before he can safely transfer to his own locality a mode of management that may have been adopted with success elsewhere. Science, so called, can only mislead, when its quality is unsound or its application erroneous; sound science, indeed, consisting only of principles derived immediately from facts—which principles, when duly applied to practice, constitute an art of any kind; and this art, whether that of agriculture or any other branch of industry, is only to be perfected by the application of improved principles, whether these be accidentally discovered or ascertained by direct investigation. The Council feel how much the modification or establishment of such principles of improvement depend on the extended practical observation and actual test of their members; and while they are most desirous, on the one hand, to aid in their legitimate development, they are most anxious, on the other, to prevent their hasty adoption. The really best practice in agriculture always includes, as its prime mover, the best science; but it is only by obtaining the distinct knowledge of such included science that the conditions can be ascertained under which the practice itself may be transferred successfully to other circumstances; and the Council, in endeavoring to carry out that union of 'practice with science,' invite from its members such communications of successful instances of management or cultivation as will either at once become models of adoption, or serve, by comparison with other results, to modify the character and extent of the deductions to be drawn from them. With such practical aid, the Council feel assured that the Society will continue to proceed in its steady course of public usefulness, gradually developing those national objects for which it was originally established."

CURRANT JELLY. Take of currant juice, 1 lb., sugar, 6 ounces, and boil down over a clear, quick fire. Or take of the juice of the common red garden currant, and good white sugar, equal parts; stir them gently together for three hours, and turn the mixture into glasses. In three days it will concrete and be a firm jelly.

CLAY SOILS AND THEIR MANAGEMENT.

Clayey soils are often left as pasture fields, from the difficulty of plowing them—their texture rendering this operation more expensive than when applied to other classes of soils. The faults attributed to clayey soils are, so close a texture as to prevent the admission of atmosphere, the free passage of water, and the easy percolation necessary for the roots of many crops. To this may be added, that sometimes the salts of iron, and other substances unfriendly to vegetable growth, are resident in clay soils, and cannot be removed by the same natural remedies which would wash them from a soil of a more sandy texture; the impracticability of surface disintegration by the use of small tools, for the removal of weeds; the cracking of the soil during the heat of summer, and consequent abrasion of fibrous roots. All these too often cause the neglect of clayey soils, but by proper mangement these difficulties may be removed.

REMEDIES. Deep and sub-soil plowing will admit atmosphere to cause the necessary chemical changes, and if accompanied by under-draining, these changes will rapidly occur. Clays do not refuse to absorb water, provided an excess does not previously occupy its lower stratum. Judicious applications of lime for under-drained and sub-soiled plowed soils, ensures an alteration in their texture. Charcoal dust, swamp-muck, and other cheap organic substances, will mechanically hold the adhesive molecules apart, and by their gradual decay, will leave spaces through which the atmosphere may enter. The carbonaceous matter which does not decay, will always enable the atmosphere and moisture to percolate them. Ridging and back-furrowing in the fall, cause clayey soils to become thoroughly disintegrated by the frequent freezings and thawings of winter. Some of the best garden soils in the world were originally clay soils, reclaimed with the kind of means we have stated. Slight additions of sand may sometimes be made with great benefit. The advantages arising from clay in soils, are numerous—for after the kind of treatment we have named, clayey soils will neither crack nor bake by summer heat; they will retain putrescent manures until used up by plants: for alumina, the chief constituent of clayey soils, has peculiar powers for retaining ammonia, and hence fertilizing materials may be fearlessly and liberally added to a soil entirely capable of holding them until reqired as sustenance for plants. Salts of iron, and other poisonous materials, sometimes found in clayey soils, as well as in other soils, are readily parted with from clay soils after they have been properly treated. Well reclaimed clays are retentive of moisture, although never excessively wet, nor do they prevent any mechanical difficulties to the travel of the roots of plants. Their texture is always more even than that of other soils, and when rendered suitable for the raising of roots and other crops, the shapes of the products are more regular than in more variable soils. In such soils, Beets, Parsnips, Carrots, and other crops, the value of which is depending in part upon the symmetry of their figure, may be raised with a certainty of success. The difficulties arising from a bad selection in rotation of crops, do not produce such disastrous results in clay as in other soils, for the excrementitious matter of plants, which always annoys the growth of those of the same family following in succession, is received by the alumina, and sooner rendered fit food for future germinations. There are few clayey soils which will not pay, by the consequent improvement in their quality, for the kind of treatment we have recommended.

[Working Farmer.

SALT FOR FIXING AMMONIA IN MANURE.

It is well known that in a close stable, where there are many horses, there is a very pungent smell affecting the eyes and nose, particularly when the stable is being cleaned out. This smell is occasioned by the flying off of ammonia, which is the essence and value of manure, and which volatilizes or flies off at a very low temperature—even the warmth of the manure in a stable will send it off—and it goes off in great quantities by the common heat of manure in a farm yard, whether in heaps or not.

There is a very cheap and simple remedy for this. Before you begin to clean out your stable, dissolve some common salt in water; if a four horse stable, say four pounds of salt dissolved in two buckets of water and poured through the nose of a water-pot over the stable floor, an hour or so before you begin to move the manure, and the volatile salts of ammonia will become fixed salts from their having united with the muriatic acid of the common salt, and the soda thus liberated from the salt, will quickly absorb carbonic acid, forming carbonate of soda; thus you will retain with your manure the ammonia which would otherwise have flown away, and you have a new and important agent thus introduced, viz: the carbonate of soda. As this is a most powerful solvent of all vegetable fibres, and seeing manures have to be rendered soluble before they can act upon vegetation, it will be at once apparent that the carbonate of soda so introduced must be a most powerful and valuable agent.

[English Journal.

FENCES. Personally examine the whole line of your fences, and have all necessary repairs made without delay. As the grass of the pastures becomes burned up, cattle are very apt to look out for weak places in the enclosures of corn-fields in search of food. So says the American Farmer.

Do good with what thou hast, or it will do thee no good.

GET UP BEFORE THE SUN.

Get up before the sun, my lads,
Get up before the sun!
This snoozing in a feather bed
Is what should not be done.
Between sunrise and breakfast, lads,
Rise, breathe the morning air,
'Twill make you look so bright, my lads,
'Twill make you look so fair.
Get up before the sun, my lads—
Shake off your sloth—arouse!
You lose the greatest luxury
That life has, if you drowse
Between sunrise and breakfast, lads;
Arize, then, do not lose
The key to health and happiness,
By lying in a snooze.
Get up before the sun, my lads,
And in the garden hoe,
Or feed the pigs, or milk the cows,
Or take the scythe and mow;
'Twill give you buoyant spirits, lads,
Give vigor to your frame—
Then rise before the sun, my lads,
And these rich blessings claim.

PRESERVATION OF FRUITS.

As the season approaches for the enjoyment of our earlier and more perishable fruits, these, such as strawberries, raspberries, currants, gooseberries, cherries and plums, constitute the delicacies of the season. They give health and enjoyment to all who can obtain them. But alas their season is short. We have not yet succeeded, as has Col. Peabody, in having strawberries six months in the year. We keep them a few weeks and they are gone. Few know the pleasure of tasting fresh berries later in the season or in the middle of winter, and yet it is not difficult to preserve them, so that they may be had fresh, during the whole year.

Various plans have been adopted for preserving fruits. The plan of drying them has long been practised, but this preserves to us only a portion of the fresh fruits. Dry them ever so carefully, and there escapes with the water some portion of the original aroma and flavor of the fruit. Currants and gooseberries have frequently been preserved by being put into bottles while green, and the bottles afterwards sealed up. Currants have been kept in this way twenty years. But it is possible to take the perfectly ripened fruit and preserve it perfectly for months and years.

In the first place prepare a suitable number of cans, made of the best tin, to hold the quantity you wish to preserve. It is best to have these cans small, holding only what will be eaten soon after one has been opened. For it is observable that anything that has been kept preserved from decay by an arrest of natural laws, for a long time, when restored to the influence of those laws, undergoes chemical changes with great rapidity. Let those cans be, say seven or eight inches long and four or five in diameter, a hole being left in the cap of one end, an inch perhaps in diameter. The fruit selected should be perfectly ripe and sound, having no spots of decay upon it. The softer fruits such as strawberries, raspberries, &c., had better be crushed, as the can may then be more perfectly filled and the air more entirely expelled. Currants, gooseberries, cherries, plums, and peaches, may be put in whole. (When the jars are intended for so large fruit one end must be left unsoldered until filled.) When the cans are filled, a piece of tin is to be soldered over the hole in the end, having in it a small hole of the size to admit a pin. The canisters are then to be placed in boiling water and so kept until the air has ceased to issue from the pin hole. This can be easily known by dropping a drop of water on the hole; if it bubble, then the air is still issuing from the canister; if it does not bubble then the process is complete, and a drop of water on this hole hermetically seals it. If these canisters be now kept in a cool place, the fruit will have all the freshness at the end of a year's time that it had when put up.

Every one who has cultivated them, knows that the tomato is a perishable fruit. The tomato is easily preserved in this manner. We, ourself, at several times during the latter part of last winter, ate of the tomato preserved in this manner. We could not detect with the most careful scrutiny that it had not all the life and true tomato flavor of the fruit fresh from the vines.

Almost every family in the summer and fall make what they call their preserves. To do this an amount of sugar is used, equal in weight to the fruit to be preserved. A day's boiling, skimming, and packing, and the thing is done for the time. But at sundry times afterwards, unless the luck is unusual, the preserves are "working," and the boiling and skimming has to be gone over again.

Now at an expense a trifle only greater than that of making the "preserves" of one year, a stock of canisters is obtained that will last many years and in which fruit with no more trouble, can be preserved with all its unchanged, original flavor upon it; and this too, when the work is well done, requiring no subsequent operation.

[Granite Farmer.

WHAT IS WORTH DOING, DO WELL.

To none of the business of life does this injunction apply with so much force as to that of the farmer. The mechanic and the professional man are also reminded that their work should be done well. All classes of men and all branches of business prosper in proportion to the strictness with which this rule is lived up to. It is safe everywhere to conclude that if a thing is worth doing at all, it may be made *profitable* generally by doing thoroughly and well. The farmer who occupies a farm of two hundred acres, when his means would allow him to take proper care of but fifty acres, does his work badly and gets but poor returns. Fifty acres of land made good and productive, is more profitable than one hundred acres of land, *tolerably good* and but indifferently cultivated. And yet are seen hundreds of farmers who have large farms under their direction who get but scanty crops. They labor hard, but don't seem to get along well. The truth is, they get but half crops, while their outgoes, in the shape of extra labor, extra interest on investment &c., are doubled. The testimony of all is that such a course is bad policy, and it undoubtedly *is* bad policy, but still hundreds pursue it, working hard all their life time, and conclude that the business of tilling the soil is a hard business. Let them adopt the motto do well whatever you do, and tilling the soil is not so hard after all.

[Jefferson Farmer.

Plow deep, and manure well.

TO BOIL MEAT FOR EATING.

If the flesh intended to be eaten be introduced into the boiler when the water is in a brisk ebullition, and if the boiling be kept up for some minutes, then so much cold water added to reduce the temperature of the water to 165 or 158 degrees, and the whole kept at this temperature for some hours, all the conditions are united which give to the flesh the quality best adapted to its use as food.

When it is introduced into the boiling water, the albumen immediately coagulates from the surface inwards, and in this stage forms a crust or shell, which no longer permits the external water to penetrate into the interior mass of flesh. But the temperature is gradually transmitted to the interior, and there effects the conversion of the raw flesh into the state of boiled or roasted meat. The flesh retains its juiciness, and is quite as agreeable to the taste as it can be made by roasting; for under these circumstances the chief part of the sapid constituents of the mass is retained in the flesh.

Compare the senseless practice of putting meat into large quantities of cold water, and after throwing away the liquor, and with it actually the largest part of the sapid and nutritious elements, and then serving up the sodden and tasteless fibre that remains for food.

Vegetables can in no way be rendered so palatable, as by cooking them in the liquor in which meat has been previously boiled.

That these principles are correct is proved by the fact, that flesh which has been rendered quite tasteless by boiling with water, acquires the taste, and all the peculiarities of roasted flesh when it is moistened and warmed with a cold aqueous infusion of raw flesh which has been evaporated till it has acquired a dark, brown color. All sorts of flesh are alike in this respect; the sapid and odorous constituents are present in the roasted flesh in solution or in the soluble state. The liquid which is obtained by lixiviation of different kinds of flesh with cold water, after it has been heated to boiling, and the albumen thus coagulated, possesses in all cases the well known general flavor of soup. [Exchange.

LIQUID MANURING.

There is probably no one source of waste among our farmers and gardeners, greater, if so great, as that of the liquid manures. We were urging upon an amateur gardener, a short time since, the free use of liquid manure upon some plants that were backward, when he turned to us with the remark that he had tried it and had destroyed his plants. On this account he let every particle of it run to waste. We assured him that the trouble lay not in the use of the manure but in the strength. It needs to be very largely diluted ere it can be safely applied to plants. A writer in the Gardener's Chronicle says "let the manure be very weak," and again, to use liquid manures very weak and very often, is in fact to imitate nature, than whom we cannot take a safer guide." The danger lies not on the side of weakness but of strength.

The amount in nutrient value of the liquid manures manufactured about an establishment is probably much greater than that of the solid. Every farmer or gardener who has not tried the experiment would be greatly astonished at the amount he would have in addition to his annual manufacture from the solid droppings and composts made therewith, did he but carefully save all the liquid manure of his stables, and the soap suds and sink waste of his house.

When this is lost, dollars are taken from the pockets as effectually as if a pickpocket had had the fingering of them. The real secret of getting large crops is to feed the soil largely; and he who by waste of his liquid manures loses one hundred per cent. of his fertilizing material, has but feeble notions of *true* economy. [Granite Farmer.

CHARCOAL AND PLASTER. Charcoal dust is a powerful absorbent of atmospheric ammonia, and consequently a valuable fertilizer. Powdered charcoal is perhaps the best thing that can be used to absorb unpleasant odors arising from decaying animal and vegetable matters. A handful of charcoal dust scattered over the vaults of privies, sink-spouts, &c., will immediately correct any unpleasant odors arising therefrom. Plaster of Paris is probably the next best thing for this purpose. It should be used freely in stables, &c., especially during the warm weather. The use of these absorbents not only promotes health, but effects an important saving of valuable fertilizing matters. Rose bushes and other choice shrubs and flowers, in the garden, or in pots, derive great advantage from the application of charcoal to the surface of the earth around them.

WHEAT AND INDIAN BREAD. A correspondent of the New York Farmer, who is now obliged to use wheat as a substitute for rye, gives the following receipt for making wheat and Indian bread: "To two quarts of fine Indian meal add boiling water enough to wet the same; when sufficiently cooled, add one tea-spoonful of salt, ½ pint of yeast, one tea-spoonful of saleratus, one half tea-cup full of molasses, and flour enough to form it into a loaf, (it should not be kneaded hard,) when light, bake two hours in a well heated oven, (it should be baked until brown.) This is nearly as good as the rye and Indian made in Yankee land."

SYRUP FOR PRESERVES. A correspondent of the Germantown Telegraph furnishes the following: Take eight pounds of bright, clear New Orleans or sugar-house molasses, eight pounds pure water, and one pound coarsely broken charcoal. Boil together for twenty minutes, and then strain through a flannel cloth folded double. Return the liquor to the kettle, with the white of one fresh egg, and boil moderately till the syrup forms a candy of the desired consistency, and strain again. This syrup is a superior article for preserving pears, plums, &c., for tarts, and is preferred by most to that made of the best of sugar, being less liable to candy and ferment.

TO PREVENT BOTS IN HORSES. A person of much experience in veterinary science, says he is never troubled with this disease in his horses. His simple practice during the fall months is to keep a greasy cloth in his stable, and once a week rub with it such parts of the animal as may have been attacked by the nit fly. Grease destroys and prevents the eggs from hatching.

THE LACTOMETER.

The lactometer is composed of a wooden frame, with a set of long glass tubes, marked with inches, and at the top with eighths of an inch. The object of this apparatus is to ascertain the quality of milk given by each cow, as shown by the quantity of cream when it has risen to the top; as its depth is indicated by the graduated marks in the glass.

The milk from each cow should be put into a separate glass; and it should be taken from each at the same stage of milking, as the first, the middle, or the last. Each glass should be filled at precisely the same height. And care should be taken to turn the milk into the tube immediately after milked, excluding the froth, as, by setting only a few minutes, the cream will begin to rise.

The lactometer is highly valuable to every one who keeps cows, as it will enable him to judge of the value of cows by the proper criterion, the richness or value of the milk, instead of its quantity or weight. One cow may be regarded as the best in the herd, as she gives the largest quantity of milk; but on investigation the milk may prove to be thin and poor, and of less value for dairy purposes than a smaller mess given by another cow, whose milk is remarkable for its richness.

It requires only seven quarts of milk of some of the Jersey cows to make a pound of butter, while fifteen to twenty quarts are necessary from some cows that have been distinguished for yielding large quantities of milk. Some say that the average quantity of milk required for a pound of butter is ten quarts; but we think that twelve quarts would be nearer the general average.

The richness of milk depends very much on the feed of cows; therefore, in making experiments on the comparative value of milk from different cows, the cows should all be fed in the same manner, for several days or a week before making the experiment. [New England Farmer.

LABOR HONORABLE. The man who is able to work and does not, is to be pitied as well as despised. He knows nothing of sweet sleep and pleasant dreams. He is a miserable drone, and eats a substance he does not earn. Perhaps he thinks it is not genteel to work. His kind of gentility is the most worthless and contemptible of all gentility. Had not those before him, near or remote, toiled hard, the degenerate son or daughter would be compelled to earn their bread, instead of being a bogus aristocracy upon property they never earned. One generation labors hard to accumulate property for a generation of simpletons to squander. Persons should be respected for their virtue and usefulness, but such drones are neither virtuous nor useful.

TO TIN IRON. Cleanse the surface of the iron well, by scouring with weak sulphuric acid, to remove oxide, then immerse the iron in a bath composed by digesting in 17½ pints of soft water, 10½ ounces of bitartrate of potash or soda (tartaric acid, or acidulated tartaric, of potash or soda cream of tartar,) and then adding an aqueous solution of three quarters of an ounce of protochloride, or other soluble salt of tin.

SCARLET FEVER. In addition to what has been heretofore published in regard to the pork remedy for scarlet fever, the New Haven Register has the following statement:—A friend informs us that in a recent case of scarlet fever in his family, he was induced to try rubbing the child with fat bacon, as (recommended in the papers,) and found it gave almost instant relief, stopping the painful irritation of the skin always attendant on that dangerous disorder.

CURE FOR CHOLERA. Sea captains, who sail out of Liverpool now-a-days, assert that they care no more for Asiatic cholera than for ordinary colic, or sickness of the stomach. They have a remedy which they pronounce infallible, and so accessible and simple as to relieve all apprehension of fatal results. We shall probably tell many of our readers nothing new when we state the prescription:—Common salt, one table-spoonful; red pepper, one tea-spoonful, in a half-pint of hot water. Nevertheless, as we have heard innumerable instances of its use, and not one of its failure, the repetition of the formula may do no harm. It is at the service of the reader.

[Exchange.

A VENERABLE RELIC. The old oak, beneath whose branches Elliot preached to the Indians, at South Natick, in 1690, is still standing—a "hale green tree"—and still affords a grateful shade to the weary traveller. A neat monument has been erected to the memory of Elliot near this place, which bears on one side his name, and on the other the title of his Indian Bible—"*Ud Bibhum God.*"

A GOOD FLOCK. Mr. Franklin Pierce, of Albany, Vt., has wintered 18 ewes that have sheared 90 lbs. of wool; 15 of them have had 25 lambs. One lamb weighed, at 6 weeks old, 51¼ lbs.; one lamb at one year old, sheared 7¼ lbs. of wool. They were of the old native breed. Who beats that? [Vt. Watchman.

WET LANDS. All wet lands should be ditched and under-drained, for it may truly be said to be throwing time, labor, money and manure away, to cultivate lands that are surcharged with water. To lime or manure such lands is only a waste of time and means.

TO RESTORE COLOR. Sal volatile or hartshorn will suffice for the purpose of restoring color taken out by acids. It may be dropped on silk without any injury.

Always give the soil the first meal. If this is well fed with manure, it will feed all else; plants, animals, and man.

Farmers are now in the midst of their haying. Much of the value of hay depends upon its being well made. Farmers will do well to remember that two tons of hay well cured are worth more than three badly made.

The straw of oats, when harvested early, and properly cured, is nearly as valuable for feeding cattle as the best clover hay.

Oats cut when the straw is just turning from its green to its golden hue, furnish grain as full and plump, and far brighter in color, than that which stands in the field till ripe.

THE MAINE FARMER: AN AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

R. EATON, Proprietor. | E. HOLMES, Editor.

AUGUSTA:

THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 29, 1852.

A FACT ABOUT CAST STEEL.

Being in the machine shop of S. Benjamin & Co., of Winthrop, one of the firm, J. M. Benjamin, observed that he had been informed of a fact in regard to the working of cast steel which was not generally known, and which he thought would be useful.

When cast steel has been over heated its texture is changed—it becomes more crystalline, and apparently coarser—and is supposed to be spoilt. Various experiments have been tried to restore it to its original condition. In some of the books on working metals, it is recommended to repeatedly heat and cool it, giving less and less heats until it is restored. The simple remedy is, when over-heated, to lay it by and cool gradually.

For the purpose of testing this process, a piece of cast steel was heated until a portion of its end was actually burnt off. After it was cooled, a piece was broken off and its texture examined and compared with a fracture in the other end of the same bar—the heated end exhibited the coarse, crystalline, granular appearance spoken ot. It was then heated and drawn out under the hammer, when it was found restored nearly to its original texture, and broke as short, with as fine a fracture, as if it had never been overheated.

POMOLOGICAL CONGRESS.

We would remind those of our readers who take an interest in the progress of fruit culture that in little more than a month the next Congress of fruit growers will convene at Philadelphia. The session will commence on the 13th of September next. Unlike some other Congresses, although there are special committees from each State, yet the meetings are free to all who may wish to attend and take a part in the discussions. There needs no canvassing, nor electioneering, nor log-rolling to become a member of Congress of fruit growers. We hope that as many from Maine will attend as can conveniently do it. It will be rather early to carry specimens of many kinds of our apples, but never mind that, go and see what others have, and wherein you can improve our own fruit growing.

PEPPERING THE FLIES.

Flies at this time of the year, though probably designed by Providence for some useful purpose, but what in particular we do not understand, are nevertheless a great annoyance. The following preparation has been recommended to thin them out. We have never used it, and cannot, therefore, speak from experience in regard to it:

Put in a plate one teaspoonful of black pepper; two teaspoonsful of brown sugar, and one tablespoonful of cream.

A tea made of quassia, and sweetened with sugar has also been recommended. Either of these preparations, it is said, will cause the flies to retire to *private life*.

If these prove effectual, they are much better and safer preparation than cobalt, arsenic, &c., which are not suitable to have in the way of children, who sometimes get poisoned by them.

DEAD SHOT FOR BED BUGS.

As this is the season when that domestic interloper, the bed bug is inclined to be more attentive than welcome, it may not be amiss to be armed with the following "dead shot" for him, which will kill him, "*sure*:"

Alcohol, ½ pint; spirits of turpentine, ½ pint; sal ammoniac, 1 ounce; corrosive sublimate, 1 ounce; camphor 1 ounce. Put the camphor into the alcohol and dissolve it, then pulverize the ssl ammoniac and the corrosive sublimate, and add to it, after which put in the spirits of turpentine and shake all well together. This will end the days and *nights too* of any bed bug it touches, and on washing the bedstead, as well as the chinks and crevices of the room with it, they become so unpleasant to this species of night walkers that they will either die, or decamp for parts unknown.

PHONETICS.

This system of educational reform, commonly called phonography, is gaining ground slowly. The "Commonwealth" says that it has been introduced into about a hundred public schools in Massachusetts. There are several private schools where this system is taught. The friends of the system, says the Commonwealth, can *prove* that by means of it, the reading, spelling and enunciation of the common orthography can be better learned than in the old way, in much less time, and with greater ease to teacher and pupil than hitherto. One would suppose that these facts would gain for it the favorable attention, at least, of everybody.

PROLIFIC SHEEP.

Mr. G. Campbell, of Bowdoin, in a letter to us says: "One of my sheep had a lamb the last of January or first of February, of the present year, which I kept till the 2d of July, and then sold to the butcher. On the 25th of July, she had another large lamb, which is now doing well. The one I sold, sucked till the day I sold it." Mr. C. further observes, "There may have been the like before, but I have never heard of it."

This beats the famous Dorsetshire sheep of England, which are thought to do well by bringing two lambs in a year. Mr. C. ought to preserve this sheep and her lambs, and see if they will continue to be thus prolific.

Cash bad for Inventive Faculties. The Family Visitor states that the possession of cash has a sort of anodyne effect upon the inventive faculties. During the time that the Patent Office has been in operation, in is said that only five labor-saving machines have been invented by men of wealth. Of these five, one of them is devoted to a "new mode of smoking tobacco," and the other four to "easy chairs." This proves true the old adage, "necessity is the mother of invention," for a large portion of the new inventions were either directly or indirectly caused by necessity.

Destruction of Field Mice. In many sections of the State, it has been observed that the field mice, which were very numerous last year, are not to be seen this. In a field which we mowed last year, where from twenty to thirty per day were killed by a terrier dog, not a single one has been seen this season. Our friend Amasa Tinkham, Esq., says he has noticed similar results on his farm, and attributes it to the early fall of snow followed by rain, which passed thro' the snow and froze on the surface of the ground. This killed all of his mice, and part of his winter wheat.

SAXTON'S RURAL HAND BOOKS.

A very excellent idea has been put into successful practice by C. M. Saxton, of New York, who is becoming widely and favorably known throughout the Union, as an Agricultural Book Publisher.

This idea is the publication of good, compact duodecimos on agricultural subjects, which shall come to the purchaser at 25 cents each, and may be sent to any part of the nation by mail at a small postage. We shall, from time to time, speak of these works as we examine them.

We have before us now one of them, entitled "The Hog: its origin and varieties, and treatment under disease. By H. D. Richardson."

Mr. R. has been very successful in giving a condensed description of the several breeds of swine, to which he has added other chapters on subjects intimately connected with the care and management of this useful animal—such as the "Points of a good Hog," "Houses and Piggeries," "Breeding and Feeding," "Disease, Slaughtering Curing, &c."

These books, like all of those printed by Saxton, are neatly printed, and come so cheap that they ought to be found in every farm house.

NO DUST IN THE CARS.

Paine, of Worcester, has done something at last that is a real blessing. He has quit raising the dust about water-gas manufactured by heat lightning, and set himself to inventing a process by which dust, coals and cinders, may be kept out of a railroad car when in motion, and the air at the same time preserved pure and refreshing.

One of our exchanges describes the invention as follows:

The air is drawn in at the top of the car by giving a deflecting angle to the window. The great disparity between the openings of these deflecting windows and the apertures in the roof, prevents any sense of passing currents, although it is estimated that 40,000 cubic feet of air pass through the car in a minute. The entrance of dust and cinders through the apertures in the roof is obviated by a small vat of water, so placed as to intercept the passing air and arrest all matter that it may hold in suspension. This water not only serves to purify the air, but to render it cool and refreshing,—some two gallons being evaporated in a warm day in the course of an hour's ride. The expense of a car with this arrangement is no more than on the old plan; and old cars can be fitted with the ventilators in two days by the labor of three men.

Paine's Ventilators are in operation on the cars from Springfield to New York, and work like a charm. The passengers are as free from dust as in a drawing room.

ANOTHER EARLY SETTLER GONE.

Died in Wayne, Kennebec County, Me., June 13, 1852, Mr. Benjamin Burgess, in the one hundred and second year of his age. He was born at Rochester, Mass., March 17, (O. S.) 1751. In early life he followed the seas. In 1791, in common with many others, he lost most of his property, by the depreciation in the value of Continental money. He paid $110 of this money for a copy of the New Testament, of which he was an attentive reader. In 1794, he removed to Wayne, then almost an unbroken wilderness, but now a well cultivated town, with a village pleasantly situated between two beautiful ponds. His descendants are 11 children, 67 grand-children, 90 great-grand-children, and 10 great-great-grand-children—making in all, 178: all of whom, with the exception of four or five, are still living. Some from each class of his descendants were present at the funeral. Mr. Burgess retained his faculties, in a remarkable manner, to the last. He lived beloved and respected, and like Job died, being old and full of days, with a blessed hope of a glorious immortality.

C. P.

The Extradition Case. Considerable interest has lately been felt in New York and elsewhere in the result of a demand from the British Government for delivering up one Thomas Kaine, under treaty stipulations. It appears that Kaine sympathized with the oppressed Irish tenants, and perhaps was one of them, and made a deadly assault upon a person who was engaged in ejecting tenants for the non-payment of rent. Kaine immediately fled to this country, was pursued and arrested in New York. The case has now been decided, and the United States Marshal has received an order from the acting Secretary of State at Washington, to deliver up Kaine to the British authorities.

The Richmond Calf. Some of our readers undoubtedly recollect the notice we gave last spring of a calf owned by Mr. Toothaker, of Richmond, in this State. Mr. T. informed us, the other day, that it still continues to be a great calf. It weighed, when dropped, 117 lbs., and during the first month it gained 65 lbs., in the second month it gained 96 lbs., and the third month it gained 98 lbs.,—making its weight at the expiration of three months, 376 lbs.

Cholera in New York. The New York Tribune states that a mild type of cholera exists at this time in that city. There have been several deaths from it within a few days, but it is hoped that it will not become violently epidemic. The Steamer United States, lately arrived at New York from the Isthmus, had sixteen deaths on the passage, from cholera, and several persons who were sick with it on her arrival, have been removed to the Quarantine Hospital.

Crayon and Mono-Chromatic Drawings. We examined, the other day, some beautiful specimens of crayon and mono-chromatic drawings, executed by Miss Harriet F. Peirce, of this city. Miss P. has qualified herself, both by theory and practice, to become a teacher in this delightful art; and, judging from the specimens, she would be an excellent instructor of those who put themselves under her care.

Big Eggs and no Cackling. Mr. Job Caswell, of Greene, in this county, rejoices in a hen that lays eggs of extra size. She has laid five, each of which weighed 4 ounces, and each measured 8 inches around the long diameter, and 7¾ around the short diameter. That hen is not so *green*, if she is a Greene hen.

Early Cabbages. We received last week, from the garden of Gilman Smith, Esq., of this city, a fine, well-formed head of cabbage, the growth of the present year. We understand that Mr. Smith is quite successful in the management of his garden, and he doubtless finds it a source of pleasure as well as profit.

Temperance Conventions. The Central Committee, appointed at the late Temperance Convention in Portland, have concluded to call two more Conventions in this State. The first on the 10th and 11th of August, in Augusta, to commence on the 10th, at 7 o'clock, P. M. The second at Bangor on the 25th and 26th, to commence at 2 o'clock, on Wednesday, the 25th of August.

The Weather. The weather last week was unusually favorable for hay-making, and was improved by the farmers in securing their crops. The hay crop in this vicinity will average about two-thirds as much as last year's crop. We had a slight sprinkling of rain on Monday afternoon, none having fallen before for twelve days.

GATHERED NEWS FRAGMENTS, &c.

Armed cruisers. The St. John News publishes a list of nineteen armed vessels which have been ordered to cruise in the British American waters to prevent American fishermen from fishing on the grounds now prohibited by the authorities.

Pedestrian tour. The Bangor Whig says that Rev. Mr. Battles and James Ellison Mills of that city, are now travelling on a pedestrian journey through Canada and the Western States, intending to go down the Mississippi river to New Orleans, and return home by the way of New York. The object of this journey is the restoration of their health. They will be absent several months.

No place like home. John Teller, of Schenectady, is without any question a *rara avis*. Although he is 52 years of age, and always enjoyed good health, he has never been a mile out of Schenectady in his life! He has never seen a ship, schooner or steamboat.

Quick Work. Hussey's Reaping Machine, in a late experiment in Maryland, among a company of farmers, cut 25 acres of wheat in a day, requiring twelve binders to keep pace with it. The wheat operated on was about five feet high, and very thick and heavy.

Louisiana. In the State Convention of Louisiana, for amending the constitution, a resolution prohibiting the introduction of slaves into the State as merchandise, was lost; another, prohibiting the emancipation of slaves and denying to free colored persons the right to hold or inherit property, was referred.

Fatal effects of lightning. During the heavy thunder shower on the 7th inst., Mr. Robert Reynolds, of Beekmantown, Clinton Co., N. Y., was struck by lightning and instantly killed. His son who was standing about eight feet from Mr. R. at the time, was knocked down and seriously injured.

Dickinson College. At a meeting of the trustees of Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa., held on Wednesday last, twenty-eight trustees being present, Dr. Collins of Emory and Henry College Va., was unanimously elected President of the College, in place of Dr. T. J. Peck, resigned. Dr. Collins, we believe, is a native of Maine.

The Explosion of Steamer St. James. The New Orleans Picayune, of the 8th inst., states that thirty persons are, up to that time, known to have suffered death by this awful calamity, and it is believed that several others have met the same fate, and that their bodies are still in the lake.

Jewish hospital. The Jewish population of New York city are about to fit up a hospital "for the purpose of affording surgical and medical aid, comfort and protection in sickness, to worthy and needy Israelites." They have issued a circular, inviting the assistance of the benevolent in furtherance of this object.

Boston and St. John. There are four steamboats plying between St. John, Portland, and Boston.

Liberia emigrants. The Colonization Herald contains a list of three hundred and thirty-five persons, who have been emancipated and emigrated to Liberia since February, 1851. The number of owners who emancipated these slaves, is about forty, of whom four are clergymen.

Cholera. The Maysville (Ky.) Eagle says, a few cases of cholera continue to occur in that city, and that there have been 95 deaths by it, since it broke out there. The same disease has also broken out at Wilmington, Ohio, where 6 or 8 deaths have taken place, and considerable alarm is felt.

Upper Canada. According to the census returns of 1852, the population of Upper Canada, amounts to 950,530. The population, by the census of 1850, amounted to 791,000; and by the census of 1848, it amounted to 725,000.

Chaudiere gold. A Quebec paper says that the gold diggings at the Chaudiere about 58 miles from that city, are reported to be very productive. The St. Johns News says that if the opinions of scientific men can lead to any correct conclusion on such a matter, we have every reason to believe that Canada, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia will one day contribute their quota of the glittering ore.

Colored artist. R. T. Duncanson, a colored person of Cincinnati, has painted a large subject from Paradise Lost, which is spoken of by the western papers as a work of decided genius. It is now on exhibition at Pittsburg.

Cumberland Agricultural Society. The next annual fair, will be held in Portland, on the 20th and 21st of October next. Josiah Pierce, Jr. Esq., has been invited to deliver the annual address before the Society, and has accepted.

Death of Judge McKinley. The Telegraph reports the death of John McKinley, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. He died at Louisville, Ky., where he resided, on the 18th inst., apoplexy.

Nova Scotia. By the census returns of the Province of Nova Scotia, taken in 1852, and just published, the total population amounts to 376,117. The population by the previous census was 200,000.

Chinese enterprise. A San Francisco paper of June 11, notices the arrival from China of the ship Exchange, owned by the Chinese in that city. It states that she was purchased and sent out last fall, and that she now returns with a valuable cargo and 258 passengers, among whom are 17 females.

Governor of New Mexico. The Republic officially announces the appointment of William C. Lane, as Governor of New Mexico, in the place of Gov. Calhoun, deceased.

Summary punishment. A man was caught stealing at Johnston's Bar, Cal., 12 men were summoned, he was found guilty, and hung on a tree—all within 15 minutes.

Passengers by the Cherokee. The Cherokee, which sailed from New Orleans on the 12th for Havana and New York, took 122 passengers, including 32 emancipated negroes, lately belonging to the estate of Elihu Creswell, deceased.

Munificent bequests. A lady in Charlestown—Mrs Konna, a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, has left upwards of $90,000 to religious and charitable purposes besides $70,000 in bequests, to relatives, servants, and friends.

The Collins Steamers. The compensation granted by Congress to this line of Steamers for twenty-six trips (to Liverpool and back,) per annum, is $33,000 per trip, making $858,000 per annum, instead of $385,000 as heretofore received. Congress has reserved the power at any time after the 31st of December, 1854, to terminate the arrangement to the additional allowance, upon giving six months notice.

For the fishing grounds. It is stated that the United States ship Albany. Charles T. Pratt, Commander, which arrived at Boston on Wednesday, will proceed to the disputed fishing grounds as soon as she receives the necessary stores. The Albany carries 22 guns.

Montreal sufferers. The Montreal relief committee of New York have already forwarded $10,000 to the sufferers by the great fire, and the committee are still receiving subscriptions.

Great Fire. At the late fire at Bzverneborg, in Russia, 295 houses, the church, the salt magazine, three military storehouses, and the public school, were completely destroyed. The loss is estimated at more than 800,000 roubles, about 3,000,000 francs.

Schooner seized. The British have already seized at least one vessel, a schooner from Machias, Me., which will probably be confiscated for fishing in the Bay of Fundy. We may expect to hear of the seizure of more fishermen who have gone into these waters without any idea that they were encroaching, or were liable to seizure. The French fishermen are still allowed to fish in the forbidden waters.

Statistics of emigration. It appears from the recently issued report of the Emigration Commissioners, that of the 335,966 persons who left the United Kingdom in 1851, 357,357 went to the United States, 43,605 to British North America, 21,532 to Australia, and 4472 to other places.

Importation of Wine into England. It is shown by a parliamentary paper just issued, that in the month ending on the 5th ult., there were only 591,187 gallons of wine imported, whereas in the corresponding period of 1851, there were 1,182,801 gallons imported.

City Hotel, Boston. We would call attention to the advertisement of this old established house, in to-day's paper. Improvements have lately been made, which greatly add to the comfort and convenience of travellers.

Boiler explosion. On Saturday morning last, three boilers in the saw mill of the Miami railroad and dry dock company, at Fulton, Ohio, exploded, entirely shattering the building. The fireman, a German, was instantly killed, his body being torn to pieces; but out of about 40 other hands employed, a few only of them sustained injury. The loss is about $4000.

Illness of the Pope. A late English paper says that letters from Rome state that the Pope is threatened with dropsy, and that the state of his health gives great uneasiness to his physicians. Hitherto, every effort has been made to conceal his danger from the public. It is said that in the event of his disease proving fatal, he will be succeeded by Cardinal Wiseman.

Seaman's chest found. The Philadelphia Ledger says that a seaman's chest, containing clothing and six dollars in money, was found on the Five Mile beach, at Cape May, on the 20th inst. Papers were found in the chest bearing the name of Warren F. Russell, Waldoboro,' Maine.

New Bank. We learn that the new bank at Lewiston Falls commences operations the present week. Hon. James Lowell is President, and Silas Titcomb, Esq., Cashier.

Frost in July. The West Randolph (Vt.) Ægis and the Windsor, Vt., Journal, report that there was a white frost in those localities on the morning of the 19th inst.

Mackerel. The Yarmouth Register of Thursday says that a much smaller quantity of mackerel have thus far been brought in at that place, Barnstable and Dennis, this year, than at a corresponding period last season.

Slave trade suppressed. Rev. J. L. Wilson, American missionary at the Gaboon River, now in this country for his health, states that the slave trade is suppressed on the whole African coast, an arrangement having been made to that effect with the native slave traders.

Good wheat. The Bangor Whig says: "We learn that Mr. Gilmore of Brewer, last season sowed five acres of winter Wheat. The crop has succeeded finely, and is the best wheat ever raised in Brewer, and will be harvested in a few days."

TRAGICAL AFFAIR.

A correspondent of the Lincoln Miscellany, writing from Waldoboro', July 19th, gives the following particulars of a tragical affair which occurred in that neighborhood:

About two miles from this village, at a place called Feyler's Corner, the store occupied by Wm. Bremer, was blown up this morning between the hours of five and six o'clock. The noise of the explosion was heard for several miles, and the people in the vicinity, on going to the spot, found the building completely demolished. The walls of the building lay in different directions, and broken up; the entire roof was found in an adjoining field. On examining the floor of the store, they found the body of Bremer blackened and burned in a most awful manner. They immediately carried him from the spot, and sent for medical assistance, but he died in about five hours. Before he died, however, he so far came to his senses, that on inquiry he made the following statement. He went into the store as usual, but, instead of attending to the business of the store, he took a keg, which was about two thirds full of powder, and set it under the counter; then got a bunch of matches, and while sitting on the counter directly over the powder, ignited the same and dropped them into the keg of powder, and hence the fatal results.

In March last, Bremer was found guilty by the court, as a common seller of ardent spirits, and fined, which he had to pay with cost, amounting to about one hundred and fifty dollars. Being a very miserly man, he allowed this to prey upon him to such a degree, that he became somewhat deranged in his mind, seemed to distrust every body, and at last committed the deed which destroyed his own life.

Serious Accident. We learn that on Saturday morning last, Mr. Deering, of Bath, fell from the rigging of a vessel in Richmond to the deck, a distance of about sixty feet, and was seriously and it supposed fatally injured. He was conveyed to his home in Bath in the steamer Teazer, and was living on Saturday evening, but with little or no prospect of ultimate recovery.

Arrests. Constable Foster, of Gardiner, arrested three women, (Irish,) in that city, on Saturday last, to answer to the charge of selling intoxicating liquors, in violation of law. They gave bonds for their appearance at Court, and were discharged.

Accident. As the schooner James R., of Rockland, just arrived at Gardiner, was being moored at the wharf, on Sunday evening, the leg of the master, Capt. Miller, was caught in a coil of rope, and badly broken.

A Bran New Dress. The Portland Advertiser has put on an entirely new dress from top to toe, outside and in. It looks as neat as a lady, and is chock full of the Presidential campaign.

Setting Glass without Putty. The method of setting glass without putty, recently invented, is the following: The window sash is made entirely of wood, the outside permanent. The inside is framed in such a manner that the parts can be readily removed, for the purpose of inserting the glass, which is placed between strips of rubber which, when the parts of the sash are replaced, causes the glass to be perfectly firm. The movable parts of the sash are secured to their place by a knob screw, which makes a pretty finish. The advantages of this method of setting glass must be obvious upon a moment's reflection. [Hallowell Gazette.

Coal. The Philadelphia Inquirer has some interesting statistics of the anthracite coal trade of Pennsylvania, showing the gradual though sure increase of the trade since it was first established. It appears that in 1820, only 365 tons of coal were sent to market from the whole anthracite region of Pennsylvania. The next year the amount had increased to 1073, and the next year (1822) to 2240. In 1830 the amount had increased to 174,734, and in 1840 to 865,414. Last year (1851) the aggregate sent to market was 4,377,130, about half of which was from the Schuylkill region.

The coal trade is destined to increase in value and importance for many years to come, and will soon task to the utmost extent the present means of transportation from the coal regions.

THE AMERICAN FISHERIES.

Department of State,
Washington, July 6, 1852.

Information of an official character has been received at this Department to the following effect:—

"The late Ministry of England was opposed to the granting of bounties, on principle; and in consequence it steadily refused to give the necessary assent to acts of the Colonial Legislature, granting bounties to the fisheries. The Colonies complained severally, of this interference with their local affairs; and they further complained, that the government declined to enforce the provisions of the Fishery Convention of 1818, and thereby permitted American fishermen to encroach upon the best fishing grounds, from which, under the legal construction of the treaty, they ought to be excluded.

With the recent change of Ministry in England, has occurred an entire change of policy. The present Secretary of State for the Colonies, Sir John Packington, has addressed a circular letter to the Governors of the several North American Colonies, an extract from which is as follows:

Downing street, May 26, 1852.

Among the many pressing subjects which have engaged the attention of Her Majesty's Ministers since their assumption of office, few have been more important in their estimation, than the question, relating to the protection solicited for the fisheries on the coast of British North America.

Her Majesty's Government have taken into their serious consideration the representations upon this subject, contained in your despatches, noted in the margin, and have not failed to observe, that whilst active measures have been taken by certain colonies for the purpose of encouraging their fisheries, and of repelling the intrusion of foreign vessels, it has been a subject of complaint that impediments should have been offered by the policy of the imperial government to the enactment of bounties, considered by the local Legislatures essential for the protection of this trade. Her Majesty's Ministers are desirous of removing all grounds of complaint on the part of the colonies, in consequence of the encroachments of the fishing vessels of the United States upon those waters, from which they are excluded by the terms of the Convention of 1818, *and they therefore intend to despatch, as soon as possible, a small naval force of steamers or other small vessels, to enforce the observance of that Convention.*

This announcement is accompanied by the following, as to bounties:

With regard to the question of promoting the fisheries of the British Colonies, by the means of bounties, Her Majesty's government, although desirous not to sanction any unnecessary deviation from that policy, which regulates the commerce of this country, are still disinclined to prevent those colonies, by the interposition of imperial authority—and especially pending the negotation with the United States of America for the settlement of the principles on which the commerce with the British North American Colonies is hereafter to be carried on—from adopting the policy which they may deem most conducive to their own prosperity and welfare.

The vessels of war mentioned in the above circular despatches, are expected to be upon the coasts of British North America during the present month (July) when, no doubt, seizures will begin to be made, of American fishing vessels, which in the autumn, pursue their business in indents of the coast, from which it is contended, they are excluded by the Convention of 1818.

Meantime, and within the last ten days, an American fishing vessel called the 'Coral,' belonging to Machias, in Maine, has been seized in the Bay of Fundy, near Grand Menan, by the officer commanding Her Majesty's cutter 'Netley,' already arrived in that Bay, for an alleged infraction of the fishing convention, and the fishing vessel has been carried to the port of St. John, N. B., where proceedings have been taken in the Admiralty Court, with a view to her condemnation and absolute forfeiture.

Besides the small naval force to be sent out by the imperial government, the colonies are bestirring themselves also for the protection of the fisheries. Canada has fitted out an armed vessel to be stationed in the Gulf; and this vessel has proceeded to the fishing grounds, having on board not only a naval commander and crew, with power to seize vessels within limits, but also a stipendary magistrate and civil police, to make prisoners of all who are found transgressing the laws of Canada, in order to their being committed to jail, in that colony, for trial.

The colony of Newfoundland has fitted out an armed vessel for the purpose of resisting the encroachments of French fishing vessels on the coast of Labrador; but when ready to sail from her port, the Governor of that colony, acting under imperial instructions, refused to give the commander of this colonial vessel the necessary authority for making prize of French vessels found trespassing. This is an extraordinary circumstance, especially when taken in connection with the fact that the like authority to seize *American* fishing vessels, under similar circumstances, has never been refused to the cruisers of any of the North American colonies.

The colony of Nova Scotia has now four armed cruisers, well manned, on its coasts, ready to pounce upon any American vessels who may, accidentally or otherwise, be found fishing within the limits defined by the crown-officers of England.

New Brunswick has agreed with Canada and Nova Scotia, to place a cutter in the Bay of Fundy, to look after American fishermen there; and at Prince Edward Islands, Her Majesty's steam frigate 'Devastation' has been placed under the instructions of the Governor of that colony."

The first article of the convention between the United States and Great Britain of the 20th of Oct., 1818, is in these words:—

Whereas, differences have arisen respecting the liberty claimed by the United States for the inhabitants thereof to take, dry, and cure fish on certain coasts, bays, harbors, and creeks of His Britannic Majesty's dominions in America, it is agreed between the high contracting parties that the inhabitants of the said United States shall have, forever, in common with the subjects of His Britannic Majesty, the liberty to take fish of every kind on that part of the southern coast of Newfoundland which extends from Cape Ray to the Rameau Islands, on the western and northern coast of said Newfoundland, from the said Cape Ray to the Quirpon Islands, on the shores of the Magdalen Islands; and also on the coasts, bays, harbors, and creeks from Mount Joly, on the southern coast of Labrador, to and through the streights of Belleisle, and thence northwardly indefinitely along the coast, without prejudice, however, to any of the exclusive rights of the Hudson's Bay Company; and that the American fishermen shall also have liberty, forever, to dry and cure fish in any of the unsettled bays, harbors and creeks of the southern part of the coast of Newfoundland, hereabove described, and of the coast of Labrador; but so soon as the same or any portion thereof shall be settled, it shall not be lawful for the said fishermen to dry or cure fish at such portion so settled, without previous agreement for such purpose, with the inhabitants, proprietors or possessors of the ground. And the United States hereby renounce, forever, any liberty heretofore enjoyed or claimed, by the inhabitants thereof, to take, dry, or cure fish on or within three marine miles of any of the coasts, bays, creeks or harbors of His Britannic Majesty's dominions in America, not included within the above mentioned limits. Provided, however, that the American fishermen shall be admitted to enter such bays or harbors, for the purpose of shelter, and of repairing damages therein, of purchasing wood and of obtaining water, and for no other purpose whatever. But they shall be under such restrictions as may be necessary to prevent their taking, drying or curing fish therein, or in any other manner whatever abusing the privileges hereby reserved to them.

It would appear that by a strict and rigid construction of this article, fishing vessels of the United States are precluded from entering into the bays or harbors of the British Provinces, except for the purpose of shelter, repairing damages, and obtaining wood and water. A bay, as is usually understood, is an arm or recess of the of the sea, entering from the ocean between capes or headlands; and the term is applied equally to small and large tracts of water thus situated. It is common to speak of Hudson's Bay, or the Bay of Biscay, although they are very large tracts of water.

The British authorities insist that England has a right to draw a line from headland to headland, and to capture all American fishermen who may follow their pursuits inside of that line. It was undoubtedly an oversight in the Convention of 1818, to make so large a concession to England, since the United States had usually considered that those vast inlets or recesses of the ocean ought to be open to American fishermen, as freely as the sea itself, to within three marine miles of the shore.

In 1811, the Legislature of Nova Scotia prepared a case for the consideration of the Advocate General, and Attorney General of England, upon the true construction of this article of the Convention. The opinion delivered by these officers of the crown was,—"That by the terms of the Convention, American citizens were excluded from any right of fishing within three miles from the coast of British America, and that *the prescribed distance of three miles, is to be measured from the headlands of extreme points of land next the sea*, of the coast or of the entrance of bays or indents of the coast, and consequently *that no right exists on the part of American citizens, to enter the bays of Nova Scotia, there to take fish, although the fishing, being within the bay, may be at a greater distance than three miles from the shore of the bay;* —as we are of opinion *that the term 'headland' is used in the treaty to express the part of the land we have before mentioned, including the interior of the bays, and the indents of the coast.*"

It is this construction of the intent and meaning of the Convention of 1818, for which the Colonies have contended since 1841, and which they have desired should be enforced. This, the English government has now, it would appear, consented to do, and the immediate effect will be, the loss of the valuable fall fishing to American fishermen; a complete interruption of the extensive fishing business of New England, attended by constant collisions of the most unpleasant and exciting character, which may end in the destruction of human life, in the involvement of the government in questions of a very serious nature, threatening the peace of the two countries. Not agreeing that the construction thus put upon the treaty is conformable to the intentions of the contracting parties, this information is, however, made public to the end that those concerned in the American fisheries may perceive how the case at present stands, and be upon their guard. The whole subject will engage the immediate attention of the government.

Daniel Webster, Secretary of State.

The Boston Advertiser remarks on the above as follows:

"We do not see any thing in the above official notice, to justify the serious apprehension of difficulties which will result in violence and bloodshed. The object of the notification is to put those concerned in the American fisheries *on their guard*, against proceedings which must lead to such a result. It is not to be supposed that fishermen when warned off, or when an attempt is made to take them into custody, will resist armed cruisers, but when so encountered, they will submit in the first instance to capture, and to the decision of the Admiralty Court, and if that is against them on a point in which they are sustained by the treaty, they will rely on the interposition of their own government for redress. We cannot conceive of a battle taking place between an American fisherman and a British war steamer for the settlement of a question which is so clearly one of the true construction of the terms of a formal treaty. On the true construction of the treaty we go into no discussion at present."

DESTRUCTIVE FIRES.

The following despatch from the office of the Calais Advertiser, under date of July 23d, gives the particulars of three fires in that town and vicinity:

On Thursday a fire caught in the barn of Mr. Levi Whiting, of the firm of Whiting, Peabody & Co., which destroyed the barn and dwelling-house, together with a fine horse, three large hogs, and seventy tons of hay. Loss some $3,000—insured for $1600.

On Wednesday morning two large buildings were burned in St. Stephen. One was owned and occupied by J. W. Moore as a cabinet warehouse, and by James Scott as a dry goods store. The building was not insured. The other building belonged to Mr. McGibbon, and was occupied by him as a dry goods store and dwelling. Loss some $2000—no insurance.

On Friday morning, about 4 o'clock, one of the mills in Baring, (St. Stephen side.) was discovered to be on fire, and there being a fresh breeze it spread with great rapidity, defying all efforts to stop its progress. At this writing, there have been destroyed seven shingle saws—five gangs, and seven lath mills, belonging to Messrs. C. M. Porter, M. F. Staples, S. T. King, Huston & Burnham, and D. & H. N. Hill & Co. Also seven or eight dwelling-houses and stores, twenty railroad cars, and a large quantity of lumber. The loss cannot be less than $50,000.

The fire is still raging. The mills on the American side are safe as yet. The amount of insurance is not known at present.

Augusta Post Office. We are informed by the Post Master of this city that the whole number of letters which have passed through the Post Office during the year in which the new law has been in operation, is 179,919, being an average of about 600 for each mail day. That about 77 per cent. of the whole number were prepaid, and that the increase in number has been quite uniform from quarter to quarter, and for the year is about 30 per cent. [Ken. Journal.

New York Crystal Palace. The managers are going forward with their scheme in earnest. In a circular they say they have already secured subscriptions to the amount of $200,000, ten per cent of which has been paid in. The plans of the edifice are now in the hands of the architects. The site is a space of 450 feet square of the Reservoir Square, which will admit of an immense building. Charles Buschek, Austrian commissioner to the late London Exhibition, is designated as general foreign agent for this American experiment. [Post.

Disgraceful. Several disgraceful affrays occurred in Lexington on the day of Mr. Clay's burial, arising out of those family quarrels which are cherished with such rancor in some parts of Kentucky. Mr. Frank Telford met Maj. Thomas Rodd in a bar-room, and immediately shot at him with a revolver. Rodd was not dangerously wounded. Two other parties, belonging to belligerent families, whose members never meet without attempting each other's lives, were brought together on this occasion for the first time in ten years. They met on the crowded streets of Lexington, and immediately exchanged shots, not, however, with serious results.

Drowned. Mr. David L. Kincaid, aged about 21 years, was drowned a short distance above this village, on the evening of Monday last. He, with two or three other persons, was bathing in the river, and, in attempting to swim across the stream, became exhausted and sunk in deep water. His body was not found until after he had been in the water about three hours. He leaves a wife and one child.

[Great Falls (N. H.) Democrat.

Fatal Result. G. Manchester, of Fall River, who was shot in that town on Friday, 16th inst., by a robber named James Clough, whom he was pursuing with the purpose to arrest him, died at two o'clock Monday morning. The deceased was an estimable man, between forty and fifty years of age, and leaves a wife and four children. Clough will now, probably, be proceeded against on a charge of murder.

It is said that Mr. Manchester was not a constable, as was supposed, and it is probable that Clough cannot be convicted of murder.

Cotton Factory. The Hallowell Cotton Factory is now doing a better business than at any time since the commencement of operations. We understand that a large sale of cloths has recently been effected, at quite an advance on former prices. These are hard times for cotton manufacturers; but the superior management of this Mill has enabled the Company to go forward with enhanced profits. [Hallowell Gazette.

Suicide. We understand that a man by the name of Jacobs, committed suicide in Pittsfield, on Sunday, 4th inst., by hanging himself on a limb of a tree in the woods, about three-fourths of a mile from his house. His body was not found till the Wednesday following. Cause, mental derangement. [Dem. Clarion.

AN OXFORD BEAR FIGHT.

In Andover North Surplus, (Oxford County, Maine,) on Thursday last, one of the smartest bear fights came off, that ever happened in this State, or any other. As Erastus Bean, a young man of twenty years, was haying in his field, accompanied by a boy of twelve, named Dunn, he looked up and saw near him a large black bear of the white-face breed, the most savage of the black variety. Having taken his gun with him to shoot partridges, he caught it up and fired at the brute—but with little effect, as the bear immediately began to close upon him. Bean fell back slowly, loading his gun in the meantime, when, just as he had got his charge in, his heel caught against a twig and he fell backwards, and bruin leaped upon him! His situation now was a frightful one—but his coolness did not forsake him—and he immediately fired again, but with no visible effect. The bear at once went to work—seizing his left arm, biting through it, and lacerating it severely. While thus amusing himself, he was tearing with his fore-paws the clothes and scratching the flesh on the young man's breast. Having dropped his arm, he opened his huge mouth to make a pounce at his face. Then it was that the young man made the dash that saved his life. As the bear opened his jaws, Bean thrust his lacerated arm down the brute's throat as far as desperation would enable him.—There he had him! The bear could neither retreat nor advance—though the position of the besieged was anything but agreeable on so warm a day as Thursday last.

Bean now called upon the lad to come and take from his pocket a jack-knife, and open it. The boy was a fitting companion for this brave young man. He marched up to the work boldly. But before he could get at the pocket, he had to crowd the bear's head over a little to get at it—the beast meantime not being at all easy with such a huge mouthful in his throat. Having got the knife, Bean, with his untrammeled hand, cut the bear's throat from ear to ear, *killing him stone dead while he lay on his body!*

He then threw the beast off, notified his friends, had his wounds dressed, and is now comfortable. It was judged the bear weighed nearly *four hundred pounds!* One of his paws, which our informant saw, weighed two pounds eleven ounces.

It takes an Oxford boy to do a deed like that—and this young man may well be proud of his performances. The early annals of the settlement of our country, furnish few more cool, resolute, and heroic fights, either with Indians or wild beasts, than this. The young man had been married but a few weeks, and the thought of his young wife, mourning disconsolately his untimely end, no doubt nerved his arm to make a noble fight for her happiness, as well as for his own life. Oxford takes the palm for bears, and for stalworth boys that can put the knife into them when they make too familiar with their persons.

[Eastern Argus.

The Argus also states that a subscription paper is up, in that city, for the purpose of making a donation to young Bean, who was disabled in his bear fight, and must lose his time during haying—and also to present him with a *Bear Knife*.

Frightful Massacre at Sea. The San Francisco Herald gives the following account of the murder of the Captain and officers of an American vessel, by a cargo of emigration Coolies. The latest advices by the overland mail make no mention of

THE MAINE FARMER: AN AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

THE LATEST NEWS FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE BALTIC.

The steamer Baltic arrived at New York on Sunday morning last, with passengers and dates from Liverpool of July 14th and London of 13th.

ENGLAND. The British Parliamentary elections, as far as heard from, up to Tuesday night, foot up 358 members elected, of which 117 are supporters of the Government, 199 opposition, and 42 liberal conservatives who may be called neutral. The County and the Irish members have yet to be returned.

The West India mail steamer Thames arrived at Southampton on Saturday, with £998,000 in silver, and £100,000 in gold.

The ship Rattler arrived at Liverpool from Hobart Town with 12,000 pounds in gold on freight.

An engineer is surveying the harbor of Plymouth to ascertain its capabilities as a depot for the packets of a new steam navigation company, who are about to establish a line to Australia.

The emigration from Liverpool for the month of July had fallen off 6000 from the previous month's return. The whole number was 20,817, chiefly Irish of the poorest class. There is no abatement in the emigration to Australia, chiefly of emigrants from the Highlands of Scotland. The American ship Rip Van Winkle was to sail on the 20th, and the steamship Great Britain on the 21st of Aug.—they both having every berth already engaged.

The Royal Agricultural Society of England offers a prize of £1,000, and a gold medal of the Society, for the discovery of manure with equally fertilizing properties to the premium guano, of which an unlimited supply can be furnished in England at £5 per ton.

FRANCE. We learn that the Government exempts the clergy from taking the oath of allegiance.

The 15th of Aug. is to be celebrated in Paris, much as the 10th of May was.

The Moniteur contradicts the statement that disaffection has been discovered in one of the regiments of the line.

Changarnier was on his return to Munich, the Austrian Government having intimated that his presence at Vienna was not desirable.

It is reported that a certain number of the exiled representatives are to be allowed to return to France, among them Victor Hugo. It is also reported that several more members of the Mountain are about to become supporters of the Government.

The President goes to Strasburg on the 18th, to assist at the inauguration of the railway.

The French fleet under Admiral de la Suisse was at Port Mahon July 3d.

Several French officers have obtained permission to enlist in the new Roman army.

FROM AUSTRIA, PRUSSIA AND RUSSIA. The news is of little importance. The Emperor of Austria had left Buda for the mining towns. He is said to be well received on the recent journey to Hungary.

The Zolverein Congress continues its sittings but as yet has done nothing important.

It is rumored that the cholera has made its appearance on the borders of Poland.

The remains of the German fleet are to be sold at auction.

The Emperor and Empress of Russia were to leave Berlin on the tenth of July, for St. Petersburg.

Letters from Constantinople state that the relations between the Divan and the Austrian government are re-established on their former footing of harmony, and the two cabinets are on the best terms.

SWITZERLAND. The late meeting of the republicans and royalists in Neufchatel, came off according to programme. Stringent resolutions in favor of preserving the Canton against Prussia were passed by the republicans, who far outnumber the royalists.

ITALY. A collision between the people and soldiers took place at Ellera, in Piedmont, relative to the cutting down of the commercial forests. Arms were used on both sides and many were wounded. A reinforcement of soldiers from Savona quelled the riot.

The Sardinian squadron was at Genoa on the 5th, ready for sea.

A decree has been promulgated in Florence subjecting to military discipline young men who owing to idle and irregular habits, were a burden to their families and dangerous to the public repose.

PORTUGAL. The St. Ubes salt monopoly may now be considered as suppressed, as American, English, Russian and other vessels were loading upon the same terms as the Portugese.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE. The steamship Bosphorus had arrived in England, with advices to the 29th May. The Kaffir war presented no new features, and seemed to be as far from terminating as ever. Gen. Cathcart had established his head quarters and announced to the enemy that no terms would be listened to but submission or defeat.

KOSSUTH'S FAMILY IN NEW YORK. Kossuth's sister, Madame Zsulawszky, her husband, and children, arrived in this city, from Europe, some five or six days since, and we hear some of the papers complain that no provision had been made for them by Kossuth before he left. This is all a mistake, as we have the very best authority for stating that Kossuth, before he sailed from New York, ten days ago, made arrangements for having the necessary aid extended to that portion of his family. Besides having purchased and stocked a farm for them in one of the Western States, he left with the mayor of the city a thousand dollars, for the purpose of enabling them to travel out to it, and commence life in this country independently. It would be, therefore, unjust to the reputation of Kossuth to permit any such statements as this—accusing him of neglect to his own family—to circulate unnoticed, and we feel authorized to contradict it, and state what the fact is. [N. Y. Herald.

PORTLAND LINE OF OCEAN STEAMERS. We learn from Portland, that an arrangement has been concluded, for the establishment of a line of ocean steamers between that port and Liverpool, in connection with the Portland and Montreal Railway, to go into operation in the autumn of 1853, in season for the fall and winter business of that year. The contract is made with an eminent house at Liverpool, for propellers of a superior class, and of large size and power, with accommodations for 1st, 2d and 3d class passengers, and a capacity of 1000 tons measurement for freight.

ANOTHER PATRIARCH GONE. Died, on Sunday, July 11th, at his residence in Hartford, Oxford County, Maine, Seth Sturtevant, in the 93d year of his age. He was with Washington at Valley Forge, and was in the battles of Stillwater and Monmouth. He was perfectly well on the day of his death; he arose from his seat, wound up his clock, rescated himself and fell asleep, and the first intimation the family had of his death was his unusual silence. He died while sleeping in his chair.

VESSELS ROBBED. Thursday evening, as the schooner Falcon, of Steuben, Me., Captain Dyer, was hauling through the draws over Charles river, some unknown thief, or thieves, entered the cabin, broke open the Captain's trunk, and stole therefrom money to the amount of about $165.

The schooner General Scott, lying at Howe's wharf, was entered Thursday night and robbed of $35 in money and two valuable watches.

[Boston Journal.

SINGULAR FIRE. The Traveller states that one evening last week, as the express freight train on the Old Colony Railroad, was passing through South Boston, it was discovered that the flooring of one of the cars was on fire. The train was immediately stopped, and by dint of hard labor the fire was extinguished. The train had been running at a very rapid rate, and some of the boxes became so heated as to set fire to the India rubber spring of the car, and thence the flames were communicated to the flooring. The car was heavily laden with barrels of crushed sugar, but no great damage was done.

LATEST NEWS FROM CALIFORNIA.

The steamship United States, with ten days later news from California, arrived at New York on Thursday morning last, with 438 passengers and $214,000 in specie.

The Golden Gate left San Francisco on the 28th of June, with a large number of passengers, and $1,200,000 on her manifest. A portion of her passengers took passage from Aspinwall in the United States, and have reached New York in the unprecedented time of twenty-four days from San Francisco.

The United States was detained at quarantine with sickness on board. Fifteen of her passengers died during the passage,—among them Mr. Kerr of Pennsylvania, B. Smith of New Hampshire, Capt. J. Derby of Massachusetts, and Wm. King of New York.

There were still some cases of cholera on the Isthmus.

CALIFORNIA NEWS. Crime continues to increase all through the country. Murders and robberies and all other villanies are as rife as ever, and lynch law is still in demand.

Miners in Carson Creek are said to be averaging $12 per day.

The agricultural resources of the interior are but just being developed. In Mariposa County the crops promise great abundance. It is estimated that there are between fifty and seventy-five thousand acres of agricultural land in San Joaquin County.

The influx of Chinese continues as great as ever—1636 having arrived in the ten days previous to the sailing of the steamer. The Americans were beginning to employ them. The total number of passengers arrived by water during the month of May, was 10,611, and the departures some 1500. The California papers estimate that the population of the State will be increased at least 100,000 during the present year.

The Alta California learns, on good authority, that the notorious Parker H. French died in Durango, a short time since.

The Herald of June 28, in speaking of the shipment of gold by the Golden Gate, says:

"It is not as large as the usual shipment, but it must be remembered that but nine days have intervened between the departure of the last steamer and this. For so short a time it is remarkably heavy. The steamer of the 18th June took $1,906,308; that of the 1st July, $1,937,445; and the Winfield Scott $100,000, making the shipment of gold dust for the present month the enormous sum of $5,343,754, the greatest amount ever shipped in any one month since the opening of the gold fields. During the same time, upwards of 1500 passengers have left.—Allowing the small average of $400 in the hands of each, the entire export of gold for the month will fully reach $6,000,000!"

The Whig says that Horace Cole, Esq., and other San Francisco merchants contemplate fitting out an expedition to Japan. For this purpose, they will purchase and fit out an elegant clipper vessel, and at once sail for Hong Kong, where they will remain till such time as the American squadron, under command of Com. Aulick, shall proceed in accordance with instructions, to the port of Jeddo, for the purpose of opening a commercial intercourse with the Japanese government, and in the event of making commercial treaties, be the first under the protection of the American flag to take advantage of the newly opening field of commerce.

DESTRUCTION OF SONORA BY FIRE! The San Francisco Whig says that Sonora, the chief city in the southern mines, which has for so long a time enjoyed immunity, while conflagration was raging all over the country, is at length laid in ruins. There is no need to particularize, or to give details in regard to who are burnt out, and who are not; all—all is gone. The fire commenced on Friday morning, June 18th, a little after one o'clock. It broke out in the building on the Plaza called the Hotel de France, facing on Washington street. From thence it spread in a southerly direction, until it had swept every building that had any connection with its neighbors, including the whole of the centre block, and both sides of East and West Washington street, was entirely gutted, the above walls alone remaining. The whole northern end of the city, from the place of commencement to the Barnum House, in Main street, has been consumed.

The wind soon took a turn northward, and the fire spread rapidly from house to house. Great efforts were made to stop the flames, but all were unavailing. The intensely inflammable nature of the materials, dried up thoroughly as they had been by a month's continued hot weather, combined with the scarcity of water, rendered it an impossibility to effect any substantial good.

The consequence is that the whole city has been consumed with the exception of a few scattered buildings on the outskirts, together with a great portion of the suburbs of Sonoita. The safes at all the banking houses are preserved without injury, and also the county records.

A letter dated Sonora, June 18th, to the San Francisco Herald, gives the following particulars of the fire. This morning, about half past one o'clock, we were startled by the cry of fire, which was issuing from the Hotel de France, at the south end of buildings in the middle of the Plaza. Soon after, the next building was enveloped in flames, and in a moment more the entire block was in a blaze. The last building was large and commodious, two stories high, the lower part occupied as a court room and office for the County Clerk. The records had scarcely been taken out when the building fell with a crash, and scattered in every direction sheets of flame and combustible matter. The fire was thus communicated to both sides of the Plaza, and went raging on in its work of destruction.

The Masonic Hall, an elegantly constructed building, next fell a prey to the flames, and in an instant was completely gutted, leaving nothing but bare walls standing. This was probably the handsomest structure in Sonora, and cost the Society over $7000.

The Harmony Theatre, Judge Tuttle's residence, and Mayor Dodge's premises, followed after on the right side of the plaza, while on the left the flames went sweeping on like huge serpents, licking and hissing, taking the large mercantile house of Theall, Perkins & Co., the bath house, drug store, the Eagle and the Eureka, in their train. The Eldorado and Empire, both fire-proof buildings, Plumb's confectionary, the Republican, &c., clear to Adams & Co's express, shared the same fate. The large gambling saloon, Long Tom, Holden's Hotel, all the banking houses in town. Mincer's, Toud's, Adams', Taney's and Hammond's, were swept away like chaff before the wind.

And still on, on rolled the crackling flames. The Gem, Polk, Lone Star, United States Hotel, Exchange, Town House, &c., next fed the wrath of the fire fiend.

At five o'clock the progress of the fire was checked in the lower part of the city, in a building called Barnum House. The city, from the Philadelphia Restaurant to the Barnum House, a distance of three quarters of a mile, was almost entirely swept away. On Main and Washington streets, not a single building remains.

The half consumed remains of a human body were taken from the ruins of the house in which the fire originated, on the morning after the conflagration.

DEATHS. In San Francisco, Mary W., wife of Capt. Charles Spear, and eldest daughter of Joshua F. Weeks, Esq., of Portland, Me., aged 30 years. At Cold Springs, El Dorado County, April 17, Isaac D. Johnson, of Maine, aged 62 years. In San Francisco, June 13, J. W. Mitchell, of Maine, aged 20. June 18, Samuel F. Dunlap, of Maine, aged 20. In Sacramento, William Upham, of Maine, aged 25.

A SAM PATCH LEAP. On Monday last, an emulator of the fame and fate of Sam Patch jumped from the "High Bridge" (over Harlem river) into the water below, a distance of 105 feet—greatly to the entertainment of several hundred persons, who had been attracted thither to witness the feat by an advertisement. He first stripped himself, except a covering of cotton netting, and leaped into the air. A sort of flapping motion of the hands was made, as if to steady himself, and impede the rapidity of the descent; —then, just before reaching the water, which is about 20 feet deep, he straightened himself out and entered it perpendicularly. Quickly rising to the surface, he swam to a boat close by, apparently uninjured. He performed the same feat on the previous Tuesday.

[N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

THIRTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

MONDAY, July 19.

SENATE. Mr. Mason submitted a resolution that the President communicate to the Senate the correspondence between the Government of the United States and Mexico in regard to a right of way across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, granted by Mexico to a Mexican citizen, and which grant by subsequent assignment was transferred to a citizen of the United States, embracing all the information in the possession of the Executive concerning the alleged abrogation of such grant by Mexico; the discontinuance of the work, and the expulsion of those engaged in it; together with all documents connected therewith;—also, correspondence between the two governments in relation to any proposed treaty on the subject. The resolution was adopted.

The deficiency bill was then taken up, the House having refused to agree to the Senate amendment, appropriating $50,000 for pay and mileage of Senators. The Senate unanimously insisted on its amendment, and appointed a committee of conference.

HOUSE. The Indian appropriation bill was taken up in Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union. When the committee rose, the various amendments reported were concurred in and the bill passed.

A message was received from the Senate, asking a committee of conference on the amendment of that body to the deficiency bill, disagreed to by the House, appropriating $50,000 to pay the balance due for mileage of Senators.

Mr. Stanley moved that the House recede from its disagreement; agreed to—yeas 70, nays 53. So the bill only requires the President's signature to become a law.

TUESDAY, July 20.

SENATE. Mr. James introduced his bill amending the tariff laws relating to the appraisement of merchandise to prevent fraud in the value of imports, and for other purposes. The bill was referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Weller offered a resolution, which was agreed to, that the President communicate all the information in his possession relative to the recent difficulties between the American Consul and the local authorities at Acapulco in Mexico.

The bill to provide additional security for the lives and property of persons navigating the Western waters was taken up and ordered to be engrossed.

On motion of Mr. Downs, the Senate took up the bill granting land to Louisiana for a railroad from Shreveport to the Mississippi river, opposite Vicksburg, and it was ordered to be engrossed.

The bill for the regiment of volunteers to protect emigrants on the mail route, carriers and the telegraph lines to California, by military stations along the road, was taken up, and after debate was referred to the Committee on Territories.

HOUSE. The House resumed the consideration of the bill granting the right of way through the public lands to all incorporated plank road and railroad companies, and the debate was continued until the expiration of the morning hour.

The bill making appropriations for the support of the Military Academy at West Point, was passed.

WEDNESDAY, July 21.

SENATE. Mr. Clark of Rhode Island introduced a resolution calling for information respecting the Mexican Boundary Commission. The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Sumner offered a resolution which was also adopted, calling for copies of all the correspondence with foreign governments relative to a reduction of Ocean postage.

The Senate agreed with the House to a fjourn, August 31st.

HOUSE. Mr. Johnson of Tennessee asked leave of the House to offer a resolution calling upon the Secretary of War, also upon the Secretary of the Navy, to report the number of army and navy officers about the Capitol, and the duties performed by them, in connection. Mr. Walsh of Maryland raised objections.

The House then took up the bill in favor of granting the right of way to all railroads and plank roads passing through the public lands of the United States.

The bill was amended, but before being finally disposed, the morning hour expired, when the House went into committee of the whole.

The river and harbor bill was then taken up.

THURSDAY, July 22.

SENATE. A bill allowing exchanges of lands, and granting additional school lands in the several States which contain public lands, and for other purposes, was taken up. The bill grants an additional section in each township to the States for school purposes. The bill was ordered to be engrossed.

On motion of Mr. Felch of Mich. the Senate took up the bill granting Michigan land for constructing a ship canal around the falls of St. Sault Marie. Mr. Felch offered a substitute for the bill, omitting the grant of public land, and providing in place thereof that the Secretary of War contract with the lowest bidder for the construction of a ship canal 150 feet wide, and twelve feet deep, with single locks 325 feet long and 75 feet wide, the canal not to exceed $400,000.

Messrs. Case, Pratt and Smith spoke in favor of the bill, after which the subject was postponed.

HOUSE. The House resumed the consideration of the bill granting the right of way to all rail, plank and McAdamised roads through the lands of the United States, and passed it.

On motion of Mr. Rantoul,

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to communicate to this House, so far as in his opinion it may be consistent with the public interest, all the information in his possession relative to the right of fishing vessels of the U. S. to take fish within three miles of the coast of British North America, according to the uniform practice under the convention of 1818; and also to any order issued or cruisers despatched or fitting out by order of the British government, or by the said provinces, for the purpose of interrupting the said fisheries, and also what measures have been taken by the U. S. authorities to protect the rights of the fisheries.

The subject of Congressional printing was then taken up, and the several propositions were discussed without any important result.

The Senate's bill supplementary to the law relative to the 7th census was taken up and passed.

The remainder of the day was spent in the discussion of the river and harbor bill.

FRIDAY, July 23.

SENATE. Mr Hunter reported back the military academy bill with slight amendments. The bill was taken up, amendments agreed to, and ordered to be read a third time.

Mr. Mason of Virginia, chairman of the committee on foreign relations, offered the following resolve:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to communicate to the Senate, if not incompatible with the public interest, all correspondence on file in the executive department, with the government of England, and its diplomatic representatives, since the convention between the United States and Great Britain of Oct. 20, 1818, touching the fisheries on the coast of the British possessions in North America, and the rights of citizens of the United States engaged in such fisheries, as secured by the said convention; and that the President be also requested to inform the Senate whether any of the naval forces of the United States have been ordered to the seas adjacent to the British possessions in North America, to protect the rights of the American fishermen, under the convention, since the receipt of the intelligence that a large and unusual British naval force has been ordered there to enforce certain alleged rights of Great Britain under said convention.

The principal Senators engaged in the discussion of the resolution, and it was adopted unanimously.

A feeling of indignation against the British government, for ordering upon the coast an armed fleet without notice or warning, was very generally expressed in the speeches of the Senators.

Mr. Hunter said that that in the engrossment of the deficiency bill the item appropriating $59,000 for per diem and mileage of Senators was accidentally omitted. He moved that it be united to the military academy bill. The military academy bill was then passed, and the Senate then adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE. The Michigan railroad bill was discussed during the morning hour, and the House then went into committee of the whole on the river and harbor bill. One or two amendments were disposed of, when the committee rose and the House adjourned.

SATURDAY, July 24.

HOUSE. The Senate returned the bill with amendments, one of them proposing to include Utah in the distribution of arms, and another authorizing the President when he may conceive it necessary, to call into service 500 mounted Texans for the defence of the Texas frontier, and the same number of men from California, to serve for one year. The amendment makes provision for the payment, &c.

A debate ensued, after which the bill was referred to the committee on military affairs.

The House went into committee on the river and harbor bill. Various amendments were offered and debated, but none agreed to. The discussion was not of general interest.

DEATH OF JACOB BELL. Mr. Jacob Bell, of New York, of the firm of Brown & Bell, died at Sharon Springs on Wednesday morning. He was an eminent ship builder, having built the steamships Pacific and Baltic of the Collins' line. He also built the first regular steamships launched at New York, the Lion and the Eagle, in 1840, as well as some of the fastest merchantmen. He was fifty-nine years of age, and died of congestion of the brain.

DEATH OF BISHOP HENSHAW. The Providence Journal of Wednesday morning announces the death of the Rt. Rev. J. P. K. Henshaw, D. D., Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of Rhode Island, and Rector of Grace Church in Providence. He died near Frederick, Maryland, Tuesday morning, at 1 o'clock, and the sad and unexpected intelligence of his decease was communicated to his friends at Providence, by a telegraphic despatch.

SHOCKING MURDER OF A FAMILY. In Richmond, a man named Wenston, and his wife and child, were murdered by some persons unknown. They were found in bed dreadfully mangled about the head, with an axe or hatchet. The wife and child are dead, and the husband in a dying condition. Two negroes, man and wife, slaves of Wenston, have been arrested on suspicion.

AUGUSTA PRICES CURRENT,

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Flour,	4 50 @ 6 75	Round Hogs,	6 50 @ 8 00
Beans,	1 75 @ 2 00	Clear Salt Pork,	11 @ 13
Corn,	71 @ 75	Dried Apples,	7 @ 7½
Oats,	34 @ 40	Cooking do.	37½ @ 60
Seed Wheat,	1 12½ @ 1 50	Winter do.	50 @ 100
Rye,	80 @ 85	Potatoes,	37½ @ 40
Butter,	12 @ 15	Clover Seed,	10 @ 11
Lard,	11 @ 12	Flax Seed,	1 00 @ 1 00
Cheese,	6 @ 8	H. Grass,	2 75 @ 3 25
Mutton,	5 @ 7	Red Top,	75 @ 1 00
Chickens,	8 @ 10	Hay, loose,	12 00 @ 13 50
Geese,	6 @ 8	Lime,	90 @ 95
Eggs,	12 @ 14	Fleece Wool	30 @ 35
Corn Meal,	80 @ 85	Pulled do.	30 @ 35
Rye Meal,	87 @ 90	Lambskins,	37 @ 50

BRIGHTON MARKET, July 22.

At Market, 903 Beef Cattle, 60 Stores, 3850 Sheep and Lambs, and 350 Swine.

BEEF CATTLE.—We quote extra, $6 75; first quality $6 50; second, $5 25 @ $5 50; third, $4 00 @ $5 00.

WORKING OXEN.—Sales from $60 to $85.

COWS AND CALVES.—Sales from $18 to $37.

SHEEP.—Sales in small lots from $1 75 to $3 50.

SWINE.—At retail, 4½ @ 5c.

BOSTON MARKET, July 20.

FLOUR.—Sales of Genesee, Ohio and Michigan, common brands, $4 12½ @ $4 25; fancy brands, $4 50; extra Genesee, $5 00 @ $5 75.

GRAIN.—Sales of yellow flat Corn, 66c; white, 62 @ 63c. Northern Oats, 37c. Rye, 90c per bushel, cash.

HAY.—Country Hay, per 100 lbs., 80 @ 90c. Screwed Hay, per cargo per ton, $10 00 @ $11 00; at retail, per hundred, 70 @ 80c.

Moore's Essence of Life.

Let those who have children afflicted with the Whooping Cough, hear what the clergyman of Littleton, Mass., says in regard to Moore's Essence of Life.

"My child was taken with the Whooping Cough. All thought it must die. I employed a number of Physicians, but all of no avail—they said they could do no more for it. A friend recommended Moore's Essence of Life, prepared by E. E. Hayward. I procured a bottle, and to my great astonishment it grew better, and, under Providence, I am indebted to Moore's Essence of Life, for the preservation of its life."

Be sure and get the genuine, prepared by E. E. HAYWARD, and sold by EREN FULLER, and CUSHING & BLACK, Augusta; Joseph B. Hall, Presque Isle, Me.; and generally by the Druggists. 6m13

Interesting to the Consumptive.

The following facts are communicated by Wm. Mitchell, of Boston, who has been cured of Consumption by using WILBOR'S COMPOUND OF COD LIVER OIL AND LIME, and wishes to have others similarly afflicted use the preparation before it is too late. He says:

"I had been sick with confirmed Consumption for nearly fifteen months. I was advised by my physician to try your Compound of Oil and Lime. I did so; and, after using one bottle, began to perceive it was having a wonderful effect; my cough, which was very severe, had nearly left me; and I am now happy to say that after using it for two months, I am strong and healthy, all unfavorable symptoms having left me."

Be sure and get the genuine, manufactured *only* by ALEX'R B. WILBOR, 156 Court St., Boston.

For sale in Portland by CHARLES A. GILSON, EDWARD MASON, and H. H. HAY; in Bath by A. G. PAGE. 1y24

The Editor of the New England Diripter, who has used the Soaps of Mr. ISAAC BARBITT, says: "Babbitt's Soap is ahead of all others in use, as the Yacht America is ahead of the English competitors." See Advertisement.

☞ Read the advertisement of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. There are statements of no ordinary interest to all so unfortunate as to be afflicted with the difficulties it cures.

The American Stomach is injured by rapid eating, excitement, and the excessive use of Tobacco, is notoriously a bad stomach. Dyspepsia is the grand National Disease. A National Remedy for it, harmless and successful in its character, must become a National Blessing. Such a remedy, we have reason to believe, is Dr. Houghton's preparation, made from Rennet, or the Stomach of the Ox, which is advertised in our paper. Look at it. 1235

Hymeneal.

Till Hymen brought his love-delighted hour,
There dwelt no joy in Eden's rosy bower!
The world was sad!—the garden was a wild!
And man, the hermit, sighed—till woman smiled!

In this city, July 18th, by the Rev. H. M. Blake, Mr. ZACHEUS JOHNSON to Miss HARRIET J. CLARK.

In Alton, Mr. BELDEN BESS to Miss ISABELLA P. HOPKINS; Mr. FRANKLIN BROWN to Miss HARRIET BROWN, both of Benton.

In Troy, Mr. EBEN CARVER to Miss MARY A. BURNHAM.

In Skowhegan, Mr. ISAAC AMES to Miss SARAH H. LAMBERT.

In Warren, Mr. ELIJAH V. ANDERSON to Miss SARAH F. MERO of Union; Mr. HARVEY B. SIMMONS to Miss JANE R. SUMNER of Union.

In Corinth, Mr. GEO. F. SKINNER to Miss SARAH J. DEERING.

In Monticello, Mr. JOHN W. WHITTEMORE to Miss M. E. JACKSON.

In Cherryfield, Mr. WILMOT W. PLUMMER of Addison, to Miss JANE H. WARD.

In Exeter, Mr. EDWIN D. GOULD of Sangerville, to Miss NANCY R. LANE of Dexter.

In Hampden, Mr. LUKE HASTINGS to Miss MARY ANN MARSH, both of Bangor.

In Providence, R. I., July 8, J. A. SMITH, M. D., of Vassalboro', to Miss SARAH M. RHOADS.

In Vassalboro', Mr. JOHN McLANE to Miss REBECCA BRAGG.

Obituary.

Spirit! thy labor is o'er,
Thy term of probation is run,
Thy steps are now bound for the matrodden shore,
And the race of immortals begun.

In this city, July 16th, CALEB WILSON, aged 67.

In Gardiner, THOMAS GAY, Esq., aged 65.

In New Orleans, Capt. MELVILLE NICHOLS, a native of Bath, late master of ship France, aged 31.

In Athens, CYNTHUS PALMER, son of Col. David Palmer, aged about 20.

In Oxford, ALBION K. P. KING, late of Skowhegan, aged 25.

In Greenville, WM. BOOTH, aged 87.

In Boston, ORPHEUS HOLMES, son of Capt. Samuel Holmes of Peru, aged 23. He was thrown from a train of cars, and instantly killed.

In Castine, DOTY LITTLE, Esq., formerly of Marshfield, Mass., aged 87.

In Bath, Capt. ROBERT BOSWORTH, aged 52; Mrs. REBECCA HUTCHINSON, aged 32.

In Bristol, CHARLES W. EMERSON, aged 39.

In West Bath, ROBERT CARR, aged 69.

In Bremen, Capt. THOMAS JOHNSTON, aged 85.

In Lincolnville, PHEBE MARINER, wife of Ephraim Mariner, aged 44.

In Edgecomb, JONATHAN MERRY, aged 84.

In Bowdoinham, MARY ANN GRAVES, widow of Joel H. Graves, aged 84.

In Turner, June 7th, CHARLES B. COLLIER, aged 34 years and 6 months.

AUGUSTA MARINE LIST.

ARRIVED.

July 23, Schr. Eveline, Morse, Philadelphia.
Rochester, Rowse Boston.
27, Alexandria, Blanchard, New York.
Arno, Beals, do.

SAILED.

July 27, Schr. Eveline, Morse Boston.
Caritou, Hanks, Portland.

FLOUR AND CORN.

300 BBLS. Fresh Ground Superfine Genesee Flour; 200 bbls. Extra Superfine Ohio Flour; 25 bbls. Hiram Smith Flour; and 1100 bushels FLAT CORN now landing from schooners Arno and Alexandria, and for sale low at wholesale or retail by ARNO A. BITTUES.
July 28th, 1852. 31

GRAIN CRADLES—for sale by
31 GEO. STARRETT, No. 8 Union Block.

THOMASTON ACADEMY.

THE FALL TERM of this Institution will commence on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of SEPT. NEXT, under the joint instruction of Mr. HENRY PAINE and Mr. WM. H. HOBBIE, assisted by an efficient Female Teacher, Miss A. RANDALL.

Messrs. Paine and Hobbie have devoted years to the business of their Profession, and are widely known as *competent* and *successful* teachers. The Trustees and friends of this Academy feel a *confidence* in recommending it as being in rank among the *highest* of its class in respect to the facilities for imparting intellectual and moral training. The course of instruction, in the Classical and English Departments, will be systematic and thorough. Particular attention will be given to young Ladies and Gentlemen designing to become Teachers; and young men intending to prepare for College, or to fit themselves for mercantile or commercial business, or who are desirous to study the Science of Navigation, cannot perhaps do better than become inmates of this Institution, for it is *confidently believed* that they will here find advantages *peculiarly* adapted to meet their wants. No pains will be spared on the part of the Teachers, to interest and advance their Pupils in the several branches of learning to which their attention is directed.

Tuition—In the Common English Branches, $3 per term; in the Higher English Studies, $4; in the Latin, Greek, and French Languages, and also in Navigation and Surveying, $5; in Music, with the use of the Piano, $8, otherwise, $5.

Scholars will not be admitted for less than half a term. Good Board can be obtained from $1 25 to $1 50 per week by applying to the Teachers.

N. B. This Institution is finely located in the Village of Thomaston, which, for beauty and elegance, for its pure and salubrious air, and for good Society, is not surpassed by any in the State. The Academy is a fine building, fitted up in a style convenient for the accommodation of Students; and the ground on which it stands is a serious, and handsomely ornamented with trees, which, after a few years, will afford a most beautiful shade. A steamboat plies regularly twice a week between this place and Portland, and stages run daily in almost every direction.

By order of the Executive Academy.

BENJAMIN CARR, *Chairman.*

Thomaston, July 16th, 1852. 31

CITY HOTEL—BOSTON.

GEO. W. GAGE, Proprietor of the above Hotel, has added the NORFOLK HOUSE on Elm street. Finished and furnished the whole throughout. A Ladies' Entrance on Beattie street—a good private entrance on Elm street—Parlors, Rooms and all modern improvements, making accommodations for one hundred and sixty people. Within sight of Faneuil Hall, State and Washington Sts., it is convenient for business or pleasure. WM. F. TUCKER is exercising with him in the management.

We will make it a good home for you, if you will call upon us. GAGE & TUCKER

City Hotel, Boston, July 19, 1852. 3m31

To all whom it may Concern.

THIS Certifies that I, MOSES STEVENS of Readfield, have this day surrendered and given up to my son, CORNELIUS D. STEVENS, all claim to his services, or the avail, profit, or advantage arising from his labor, from the day of the date hereof, and I shall not hereafter pay any debts of his contracting, or consider myself under any obligation for his support. MOSES STEVENS.

Witness—SAMUEL STEVENS.

Readfield, July 19th, 1852. 31

HIRAM SMITH FLOUR.

ANOTHER LOT of Hiram Smith Double Extra Flour, just received per schooner Arno, and for sale by
July 28, 1852. 31 ARNO A. BITTUES.

The Heirs at Law of Elizabeth Wingate,

LATE of Hallowell, deceased, are hereby notified that in consequence of the decease of NANCY WALKER, the last beneficiary of said Estate, he has settled his fourth and final account with the Judge of Probate for the County of Kennebec, and that the balance of said Estate in his hands, awaits their claims, which they are desired to present, properly authenticated, stating from which of her brothers or sisters they are descended, and the proportion they claim in common with others of the same descent and degree of kindred. All communications must be prepaid.

ISAAC GAGE,
Executor on the Estate of Elizabeth Wingate.
Augusta, July 26, 1852. 31

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administratrix, on the Estate of OLIVER CLARK, late of Belgrade, in the county of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs: All persons, therefore, having demands against the Estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to SARAH CLARK.
July 12, 1852. 31

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administratrix on the Estate of DANIEL CARR, late of Mt. Vernon, in the County of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs: All persons, therefore, having demands against the Estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to RUTH CARR.
July 12, 1852. 31

At a Court of Probate, held at Augusta, on the 4th Monday of July, A. D. 1852, within and for the County of Kennebec.

A CERTAIN INSTRUMENT purporting to be the last will and testament of JOHN MORRISON, late of Wayne, in said County, deceased, having been presented by ELISHA KENT, the Executor therein named for Probate:

ORDERED, That the said Executor give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, in said County, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta in said County, on the fourth Monday of August next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved and allowed as the last will and testament of the said deceased.

D. WILLIAMS, *Judge.*

Attest—WM. R. SMITH, *Register.*
True copy. Attest—WM. R. SMITH, *Register.* 31

To the Honorable DANIEL WILLIAMS, Judge of the Court of Probate, within and for the County of Kennebec.

THE Petition and Representation of ADONIRAM J. REYNOLDS, Administrator on the Estate of LEONARD FARRINGTON, late of Augusta, in the County of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, respectfully shews, that the personal estate of said deceased, which has come into the hands and possession of the said Administrator is not sufficient to pay the just debts and demands against said estate by the sum of seven hundred dollars—that said deceased died seized and possessed of a small strip of land situate on the west side of Bangor street, in Augusta, north of the Reed Lot, so called; also, Pew No. 7 in the Baptist Meeting House, in Augusta—that the said Administrator therefore makes a petition to this Court, and prays your Honor that he may be authorized and empowered, agreeably to law, to sell and pass deeds to convey all of the real estate of said deceased, to satisfy the demands now against said estate, including the reversion of the widow's dower, with incidental charges. All which is respectfully submitted. ADONIRAM J. REYNOLDS.

COUNTY OF KENNEBEC, ss.—*At a Court of Probate held in Augusta, on the 4th Monday of July, 1852.*

On the Petition aforesaid, *Ordered*, That notice be given by publishing a copy of said petition, with this order thereon, three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may appear at a Probate Court to be holden in Augusta, and shew cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted. Such notice to be given before said Court.

D. WILLIAMS, *Judge.*

Attest—WM. R. SMITH, *Register.*
Copy of petition and order of Court.
Attest—WM. R. SMITH, *Register.* 31

DO NOT FORGET THAT R. T. BOSWORTH
Has Removed His Clothing Store
To No 2 NORTH'S BLOCK, a few Doors South of the Bridge, and nearly opposite the Stanley House.
Augusta, June, 1852. 21

D. TAFTS & SON'S SCYTHES & AXES,
OF ALL SIZES AND SHAPES,
For Sale by their Agents,
Chamberlin & Fuller, Hardware Dealers,
Jan 24 Merchants' Row, Boston. 20

SPONGE—A superior lot of Carriage and Bathing Sponge, just received by CUSHING & BLACK.

Hardware! Hardware!!

THE attention of the Public in general, and of Builders in particular, is invited to the large and extensive assortment of HARDWARE, consisting in part of Weymouth and Trenton Iron Co. Nails; Bonsall's Screws, Gimlets, Waterford, and a variety of cheap kinds of Window Glass; Sheet Lead, Lead Pipe, Zinc Pumps, &c., with a complete assortment of HOUSE TRIMMINGS, all of which are offered for sale at the very lowest Market Prices, by MEAD & BROOKS.
Augusta, June 1, 1852. 23

MEAD & BROOKS

HAVE just received a large and fine assortment of English and American CUTLERY, direct from the Manufacturers, which they offer for sale at wholesale or retail.
Augusta, June 1, 1852. 23

CHAIN PUMPS—100 Chain Pumps, for sale at reduced prices, by GEORGE DARBY.
Augusta, June 10, 1852. 25

GREAT BARGAINS IN
Hats, Caps, and Ready-Made Clothing,
NOW SELLING at W. A. LAWRENCE'S Clothing Store. He has one of the largest assortments now on the River, and is selling off at a great discount from his former prices. Sailor's clothing, and clothing of all kinds and descriptions can be found here. He also manufactures, and will get you up a suit of the finest clothes at the shortest notice. He has a first-class Cutter, from the City of Boston, and will

The Muse.

DO THEY MISS ME?

Do they miss me at home? do they miss me?
'Twould be an assurance most dear,
To know at this moment some loved one
Was saying, "I wish he was here!"
To feel that the group at the fireside
Were thinking of me as I roam;
Oh yes! 'twould be joy without measure,
To know that they missed me at home.

When twilight approaches, the season
That ever was sacred to song,
Does some one repeat my name over,
And sigh that I tarry so long?
And is there a chord in the music,
That's missed when my voice is away?
And a chord in each heart that maketh
Regret at my wearisome stay?

Do they place me a chair at the table,
When evening's home pleasures are nigh?
And lamps are lit in the parlor,
And stars in the calm azure sky?
And when the "Good Nights" are repeated,
And each lays them down to their sleep,
Do they think of the absent, and waft me
A whispered "Good Night," o'er the deep?

Do they miss me at home? do they miss me
At morning, at noon, or at night?
And lingers one gloomy shade round them,
That only *my* presence can light?
Are joys less invitingly welcomed,
And pleasures less hailed than before,
Because *one* is missed from the circle?
Because I am with them no more?

Oh, yes! they do miss me! kind voices
Are calling me back as I roam,
And eyes are grown weary with weeping,
And watch but to welcome me home.
Kind friends, ye shall wait me no longer,
I'll hurry me back from the seas;
For how can I tarry, when followed
By watchings and prayers such as these?

From the Boston Courier.

THE BABY.

"Heaven lies about us in our infancy."

O, what a joyous sunbeam comes
To chase away the gloom!
A little infant, robed in white,
Illumines all the room!
So innocent, so beautiful,
We gaze with fond delight
Upon the brow so pure and fair,
The blue eyes mild and bright,
The cheeks that tempt the fervent kiss,
The mouth like rose-bud sweet,
The little arms whose soft embrace
We lovingly entreat.

There's something like a golden crown
Upon the cherub's head,
Which seems around the gentle form
Celestial light to shed.
That light which is more felt than seen
Must be the blessed sphere
Of heaven, which, in infancy,
Lies with its glory near.
Dear child! its presence fills our hearts
With earnest joy and love,
Nor wonder we that angels watch
And guard it from above.

The Story-Teller.

THE RED OAKS SCHOOL,
THREE YEARS AGO.

BY MARION DIX SULLIVAN.

A merry jingle of small bells—a clatter of horse's feet upon the hard snow—the joyous bark of a large dog—the ring of an iron heeled boot on the pavement—and the lines were thrown back with "Steady, now, Clifford! See to him, Juba!" and Tom Bolder dashed in at the street door, sprang up stairs in just five leaps, and with a loud rap burst into Harry Somers' room, before the latter had time to brush away about half a dozen tears from his bright, boyish cheeks, which he did in haste, and before Fanny Somers had time to put down her apron full of kittens and run to the window, where she found the bay colt Clifford standing quite still, and Juba, the large dog, sitting down close before him, and leaning his head against Clifford's breast, with an expression of eye which plainly said, "Never you fear, my young friend! there is no danger; if there were any, I should see it first, and should defend you to the last."

Fanny held up a kitten to him, but he did not seem to think it large enough to growl at, merely winking nervously at it with the other eye, while the tiny kitten made a high back at him through the glass, and then turned and scratched Fanny.

"And you are really going, Harry! all packed up and strapped; flute and violin locked in their cases. The latter instrument must be unpacked immediately," continued Tom, looking sedulously around at every thing except the traces of Harry's chagrin; "for mother and Hetty, and Hetty and Jenny, and Ben and Jim, are impatiently waiting for me to bring your mother, Fanny and yourself, to spend a jolly evening with us. Wait a moment, while I put on Clifford's blanket, by way of informing him that he is to wait half an hour, and then speak to your mother about it."

So saying, he went down stairs at three leaps. The tears came into Harry's eyes again. "Oh, if I were as tall and strong as he!"

Presently arose the hum of voices from below; mother insisting that she could not spend Harry's last evening away from home, and Tom and Fanny persuading her that it would be much better for them all. Tom came up flushed with victory, exclaiming,

"We've won! we've conquered! In half an hour they will be ready. Clifford is nodding in his blanket, and Juba is asleep in the sleigh, with the lines in his mouth. You are all ready, and now let us sit down and talk freely of whatever makes you glad or sorry."

"I will," cried Harry. "I am obliged to keep on my best face before mother and Fanny; the parting with me is sorrow enough for them. I can trust you, Tom; you will not betray me. I know I must teach a school, if I keep on at college. I do not like to compel mother and Fanny to such rigid economy for the next two years, as they have practised during the last two. But this school teaching is my one particular aversion. Tom, if I were as strong as you! if I were as tall as you! Look here, Tom," said he, pulling him up to the large mirror; "see, I am only up to your shoulder."

"And that," rejoined Tom, "is as high as any good looking boy of eighteen, and a sophomore, ought to be. Look, and pity me, Harry—a big, clumsy six-footer of eighteen, with frowzly yellow hair, and sky blue eyes, as expressive as those of the owls on Aunt Anne's sampler. Every body thinks I am a man, and ought to know every thing; while I am so awkward that I do not know where to put my immense paws, or how to keep out of any body's way at a party, or hide myself from every body's gaze at church. If I could only exchange conditions with you; your figure is perfect symmetry; your brown eyes express every thing kind and beautiful that was ever dreamed of; and your hair falls in bright chestnut curls—"

"Bah! I know it," cried Harry, in excessive disgust; "I look just like a girl."

"Not at all; you have all manly accomplishments; you can ride, drive, fence and shoot. Besides, you are growing; who could expect to recover all at once from that terrible sickness. But what, pray, made you feel so very small all at once?"

"Why Uncle Sol has just been in here, and ——"

"Captain Solomon Gibbens!" exclaimed Tom, rolling up his eyes, and laying his finger solemnly beside his nose. "Doubtless ye are the people, and wisdom shall perish with you. Don't tell me what he said; I know every word of it Now, Harry, I am going to confide to you something that cost me bitter tears of shame. Brush those away from your cheeks, my boy; they can't shine by the side of those I shed. You are the first person I ever told; but you'll not expose me. 'Twas last winter, when I went down east a hundred miles—I wish it had been a thousand! I wish it had been to Timbuctoo! However, I don't care now. Indeed, after I have left college, I don't care who knows it. Well, 'twas a year ago; I was about starting to my school, as big as I now am. Captain Solomon called in.

"'Well, my boy,' said he, 'you are about taking command of a small ship; and, as I have commanded a large one, I am going to give you a little advice. *Be the master.* Hold your ferule always in your hand, and hit every one that gives you a saucy look or answer back, or moves slowly to obey you. Lay down strict rules at first, and make severe examples of all who break them. *This is the only way.*'

"'Well, Captain Solomon ought to know,' thought I.

"On the way, I arranged and wrote down twelve rules, strict as possible. On the first morning I walked haughtily up to my desk, with a big ferule in my hand, and looked defiantly round on fifty scholars—many tall, womanly girls, very large boys, and several young men. I read my twelve severe rules, and expressed my firm determination to punish any deviation from them. I saw that I had not produced an agreeable impression; but they behaved with great propriety during the day, and although I watched nervously, I could find no opportunity to use the ferule. 'Never mind,' thought I, 'to-morrow will be more propitious.' I dismissed the school and remained to write some copies. When the house was still, I raised my eyes from my work, and was surprised to see the young men and large boys still in their seats, looking steadily at me.

"'You are dismissed,' said I.

"'We are not ready to go,' replied one of the smaller boys; 'we have something to say to you first.'

"'Well, what do you want?' cried I, rising and grasping the ferule.

"On this, the speaker—a small boy, not so large as you, Harry, with calm, mild eyes, and a sweet, honest face—stepped out into the floor before me, while all the young men and boys followed, and ranged themselves behind him. They fixed their eyes on me, not impudent, but cool and determined; and their young leader (in everything as in this—his name is George King, or 'King George,' as they call him) said quietly to me:

"'Your rules are too severe; they can not be kept. Your ferule is too heavy; a blow from it might kill us. We do not need a ferule, nor any such rules. We mean to do just right; to treat you well, and learn all we can from you. We will treat you like a gentleman, if you will treat us like gentlemen.'

"He paused, and they all stood, like brazen statues, gazing on me. I quailed before them. The blood rushed to my forehead. I covered my face with my hands.

"'They are right, brave fellows!' said I, in my agonized heart; 'they are right, and I am wrong.'

"I took my rules and ferule and threw them into the fire; and then, with a strong effort pressing back my tears, as every eye glistened before me, I gave my hand to King George, who grasped it silently. They all crowded round to shake hands with me, but no one could speak, and I left them. A hum of husky voices rose behind me, in which I distinguished the words 'Noble fellow! we'll stand up for him to the last!' and, before I was out of sight, they gave three cheers for 'Master Bolder.' I hurried home, and, locking myself in my room, wept, with shame and sorrow, that I had been so misled by Captain Sol, and with joy that I had found such friends.

"'How do you like your school?' asked my hostess, that night.

"'*Very much indeed*,' was my reply.

"Kind looks, confiding looks, met me on all sides next morning. More than once I turned aside to brush away the tears that would start into my eyes. That was my first and last difficulty. There never was a fault which a few gentle words in *private*—not before the school—would not cure. And now, King Harry, hold up your head; human nature is the same everywhere.

"One thing more. At the close of the morning session, I found resolution to say, with a smiling face, and a tolerably steady voice, 'My friends, I came here yesterday with twelve strong rules and a strong ferule to enforce them; but, as I learn that they are all superfluous, I have thrown them into the fire. I shall rely upon your good sense and good nature to carry us comfortably through the winter. You are dismissed.' Thereupon, King George sprang into the middle of the house, and, waving his cap above his head, broke into a wild hurrah, in which he was joined by the whole of the boys. The girls clapped their hands, and laughed, and cried; then they each came to my desk with a low courtesy and a loving smile, with which they passed out."

"Thank you, thank you, my dear Tom! You have blown away all my fears and vexations. I don't care if I am small; I don't care for Uncle Solomon; I'll not pretend to more strength and dignity than belong to me. I'll do no flogging, but try kindness and courtesy instead."

"Stop, Harry. What is there in your mind now that you do not speak?"

"Just what is in yours, Tom. Just what good Mary Brown used to teach us at the Sabbath School, when we were five years old. Yes, Tom, you learned it then first; but my mother taught it me when I was only three. Good old Mary Brown used to say, 'Whatever you resolve to do, commit it to the Lord, and trust him to help you with it. If your lesson perplexes you, ask him to assist you. If you are alone, and afraid, pray to him. He is always near those who call on him. *Do nothing* without a prayer in your heart to the Savior.' Poor old Mary Brown has long been in heaven; but her words live always in our minds. The habit of mental prayer is as natural as breathing to me, and as constant; and the effect is that, with the Savior always before me, and a prayer to him always in my heart, I cannot cherish unkindness; I cannot hold to anything which I find to be wrong; I cannot deceive."

"The same precisely with me, Harry; and if I ever have any success in life, it is owing to this habit."

"How much good you have done me, Tom! I was perfectly miserable when you came. My uncle had been telling me what a bad school I am going to take,—how the boys have flogged their teachers, and insulted them in a hundred ways. Now, Tom, you know I am cowardly; but I *am* gentlemanly; I do not wish to be insulted by a score of stout, hard-fisted country lads, one of whom would be more than a match for a city boy. But now I don't fear. Following good Mary Brown's directions—always looking to God, and depending on him—I shall keep up my courage, and do my best."

"But, Harry, one thing; I speak to you like an old soldier;—I have served one campaign. These young people have prodigious spirits; they must laugh, or cry, or fight, or frolic, or something. You cannot repress their spirits. They must have some safety-valve. I kept three. One was, when they could not keep still any longer, to let them all rise, and clap their hands, and laugh heartily, for three minutes; after which I gave them one minute to whisper, and one to compose themselves before study. The second (oh, how I wished I had your violin!) was, in the bad weather, when they could not play, to let them march all round the house, for five minutes, to some old muster tune,—'Jefferson and Liberty,' or 'Yankee Doodle,'—which all who could whistle were required to pipe up."

"Your own bright invention, Tom."

"The third one, (oh, Harry, how I wished I had your voice, which everybody but me calls an angel's voice—I'll not flatter even my best friend)—but I see you guess the third one."

"Yes, thank you; and I shall practice it in my school."

"Do, and it will be the salvation of your influence."

"But this George King—were those his letters you have read me?"

"The same. He is an orphan, who supports himself by working on a farm, and studies all his leisure, accepts no pecuniary assistance, and incurs no obligation. He is the smallest and the smartest boy of seventeen that I ever knew,—born for a leader. The country will find him out when she is wanting one. Now we must go. Clifford shakes his bells, and Juba is barking. We'll take the violin, and John Bennet will play half the evening. The Deacon's family are coming to make out the dance."

"All ready, Fanny?"

"All ready," said Fanny.

"All ready, mother?"

"All ready," said mother. "Tom, dear, drive carefully."

"Oh, yes, Clifford's always careful."

And away they are all gone, with merry bells and glad hearts. Wearied with long standing and altogether disgusted with city noises, Clifford flew rather than ran, the few miles which brought them to Squire Bolder's in the nearest country town. Juba preceded him, barking furiously at every creature he met, as much as to say, "Let alone my colt."

Mrs. Somers almost lost her breath, and quite lost all courage. "Tom, dear, is the colt quite safe?" said she.

"Oh, quite safe," cried Tom, confidentially. "But, you see, Mrs. Somers, he is just like a child; he is in a hurry to see home again. It seems a week to him since we come in town. I shall bring you home with Old Pomp, whom you know very well."

"Oh, yes," said Mrs. Somers; "I am hardly acquainted with Clifford yet."

The red twilight had faded, and the candles gleamed from the windows of Bolder Cottage,—a grand fabric to bear so modest a name.

There was Tom's twin sister Hetty (Henrietta) and there was Hatty, whom Harry had all his life firmly believed to be the most beautiful, gentle, and sweet tempered girl in the whole habitable world, but he had never said any such thing, and had been especially heedful that no one should infer it from his looks or conduct.

On this occasion, however, Hatty looked so irresistibly sweet and pensive, and it was such an affecting circumstance that they should be separated for a whole winter, that each of them should be obliged to seek another partner for the dance, another kind listener to their best and gentlest thoughts, it had nearly betrayed them both.

Said Harry quietly to Tom, "Uncle Solomon thought I might be in danger of giving offence by making a favorite of one of my school girls: I think there will be nothing to fear on that score, while I retain the memory of your sisters."

"I found myself in no danger," replied Tom, glancing towards the piano, where Fanny was playing a gay air.

And now, while they are enjoying themselves at Squire Bolder's, let us precede Harry to the Red Oaks Village, (so called from a grove which has long since disappeared) in the town of B., to see how they are preparing for his reception.

They have just finished the new school house. It is light and convenient, with green blinds. The school room has rows of desks on each side, and in the centre a large open space for classes to stand for recitation. This space is twenty feet long, and twelve broad. The hall door is at one end, and at the other the fire place and the master's desk.

Outside there is the open play-ground, the skating pond, the long well-filled wood-house, &c., &c.

"Now, boys," said the committee, "you have a nice house, and you shall have a good teacher. Behave like men, and do not insult your master. Let us have no more trouble. Our village has got so bad a name, that I find it very difficult to induce anybody to take it. I had to go a great distance and say full as much as was true in its favor."

"I am going to school to learn," said John Beal, who was twenty-one years of age, "I do not wish to play or to make mischief, but if the master insults and ridicules me, it's a wonder if I don't pay him."

"Just so with me," said Will Barry; "I'll treat him well if he treats me well."

"Well," exclaimed Joe Downer: "I have been flogged, and shamed, and worried all my life by masters, and now I am seventeen, and I hate books and lessons. I am, I rather guess, the tallest and strongest one in the school; and I shall drag the master out and thrash him the first time he touches a scholar, especially if it's a girl. My sister Lucy was feruled last winter, when I was away, so that her hand is grown out of shape, and only for whispering to know where the lesson was. I have that to revenge."

"But this man didn't do it," said John Beal.

"No, he didn't, but the first saucy thing he does do, or threatens to do, will bring me about his ears. I hope he is a big, strong man. I can't fight with a little puny fellow."

"Look there, Joe," whispered Lucy, as they went to church the next Sunday. "That is the new master. Ain't he pretty!"

"What! where!" cried Joe. "What, only that! That nice little girl, in boy's clothes, with nice little curls. That's too bad! No fighting for me; but if he is saucy to you, Lucy, I will put him in the chip-basket, and carry him out on my shoulder."

The congregation were accustomed to join in singing the hymns, and Harry's voice, not loud and startling, not deep and hoarse, but low and sweet, came to every ear and thrilled every heart.

I have heard that voice. It is as angel voice. This is no fable. The Swedish Nightingale has a sweet female voice, but this is a clear manly voice, sweeter even than hers. In the afternoon he was invited into the choir, where he modestly took the least conspicuous place. At eight o'clock on the next morning,—one hour before school time,—most of the young men and boys assembled on the hill before the school house for coasting. Harry was only a few minutes behind them. He met them all coming down, and stood aside for them to pass, bidding them a kind good morning. He walked slowly, for them to overtake him on their way back, but as they did not seem inclined to do so, he turned about and went to meet them.

"I could not resist the sport this morning," said he to Will Barry, who was the leader of the returning procession. "I used to coast when I was a smaller boy than I am now, but I believe I have forgotten how to manage a sled; if I can learn again, I shall get somebody to make me one."

"Won't you take a turn on mine?" said Will Barry; "it's a pretty large one."

"Thank you," said Harry, "I shall be very glad to do so." So he and Will Barry led off the procession, amidst the hurrahs of the astonished boys, whose previous teachers had never compromised their dignity by taking any notice of their amusements. As they came up the hill, Harry assisted to draw up Will's large sled, a little boy ran to meet them, carrying a large, heavy ferule, which he presented to the master with a low bow.

"My father sends this to you, Sir, with his respects; he says you'll have plenty of use for it, and you must not spare it. He'll send you another when this is wore out."

Harry stopped and took the ferule, while the boys all gathered round him. "It is a very handsome one," said he, "and I am exceedingly obliged to your father. I shall have plenty of use for it, but it seems to me it would be more convenient for ruling copy books if it was just half as long. If you would cut it in two for me," said he to Will Barry, "I will give you the other half for your trouble."

"Oh, it's not to rule copy-books," cried the small boy; "we have the ruled books."

"Then what is it for?" said Harry with an expression of wonder.

"Why it's to ferule the boys and girls with."

"Not the girls!" exclaimed Harry. "I should be ashamed to strike a girl; and as to the boys, why, they are most of them larger than I, and the small ones are, very likely, stronger. No, no; I came here to teach, not to flog. I'll do my best to teach all that want to be taught, but those that want to be feruled, must get some bigger man to do it for them. Come, boys, we have time for another coast before nine o'clock."

When they entered the school house, the boys watched to see him put on the awful dignity which they supposed inseparable from the office of school master, and which many of them were so anxious to upset; but he did not put it on. He went about speaking good naturedly to each one, examining their books, &c. The ferule he put into his desk, saying it would make a very good bat when they had a game of ball.

Everything went on very smoothly, and the boys were let out for their morning recess. As they were about starting for a coast, Harry came running out, with his cap in his hand, and laughing.

"I declare," said he, "I am afraid to stay alone with so many girls—you must take me with you."

The boys raised a shout of merriment, and offered him a dozen sleds on the moment. He accepted the one belonging to the most savage and morose-looking boy in the school, Clare Maris, the son of the Mr. Maris who had sent Harry the ferule. He and his three brothers were constantly scolded and beaten by their father, who, though in other respects is a very good and sensible man, believed it to be his duty to punish every offence severely, and so managed them, that little of love or kindness was left in their hearts. Clare had been beaten on that very morning, for threatening to "*come it*" over the little new master. He had come to school with bitter and irritated feelings but Harry's reception of the ferule had softened him at once, and he never felt kinder and happier than when he took the good natured master on his sled, while the others respectfully waited for them to lead off. Harry set up a grand hurrah as they went off, in which he was joined by the entire troop.

"You have a capital sled, and I am very much obliged to you," said Harry to Clare, as he assisted him to draw up the sled.

"You are welcome to the use of it any time," said Clare laughing, "and I'll take a flogging for pay."

"Just think of it now," said Harry; "I am hardly so large as you, and not half so strong. How old are you?"

"Fourteen," replied Clare.

"Only fourteen and so tall! I am really ashamed to own that I am eighteen years old."

"Now I will own to you, sir, that I am ashamed to be so big and so ignorant," said Clare, blushing.

"Well then let us shake hands. You help me in coasting, and I'll help you in your lessons."

"Thank you sir."

"The girls must have their turn now."

"I believe they *are* taking it, sir."

And so they were,—having a sort of wild gipsy dance, with gipsy music; but when the master entered, he found them all in their seats, flushed, but still, and apparently absorbed in study.

On that evening Mr. Maris called on the master. He was exceedingly grave and distant. Harry received him very cordially, saying to him,

"You have some fine boys in the school. I like them very much, and hope they will like me, too."

"They tell me," said Mr. Maris, sternly, "that you will have no punishments. That will never do. Boys must be flogged."

"If they behave well?" asked Harry.

"They never behave well, sir."

"Indeed, Mr. Maris, if I had been watching, I could not have found any occasion to day, to punish any one."

"But you will have, and must flog them. We hired you——"

"To *teach* the school, which I shall do, to the best of my ability. But most of them are larger than I, and there are many of them more than a match for me. Will you come and help flog them, if they need it?"

"With great pleasure," cried Mr. Maris.

"Thank you, sir,—I will certainly send for you when it is necessary."

But Mr. Maris, greatly to his surprise, was never sent for.

[CONCLUSION NEXT WEEK.]

SURMISE WITH CHARITY. A kind hearted old lady was once reproved quite sharply by her friend for giving money to a stranger, who seemed to be very poor, when he asked charity in the streets of Boston. "Suppose he spent the money for rum?" said the censorious and suspicious friend. The quick and noble answer was, "If you must "*suppose*" at all, why not "*suppose*" that he will spend the money for bread? Why suppose anything that is *evil* about any one when you are at liberty to suppose what is good and noble?" That lady had the true Christian spirit.

Sabbath Reading.

From the American Messenger.

PRECIOUS SEED.

"He that goeth forth and weepeth, bearing precious seed, shall doubtless come again with rejoicing, bringing his sheaves with him." Psalm 126: 6.

Bear precious seed, and go
Forth to thy work of toil,
Where'er the meerring Master's hand
Shall designate the soil.

Perchance in native clime,
Perchance beyond the sea—
Where'er his wisdom marks the field,
That is the place for thee.

Though weeping mark the path,
And grief thy heart assail,
Go fearless forth, and trust in Him
Whose promise cannot fail.

Sow precious seed, in hope
Its blessed fruits to see
In God's own good, appointed time—
That is the time for thee.

No doubt the contrite tear
That dews the furrowed clay,
Shall multiply the ripened sheaves
At the great harvest-day.

THE CHIEF GOOD!

Happiness flits before the eyes of mortals, a beauteous phantom; now receding until it is lost in the obscurity of the distance; then advancing with radiant brow and wreathed smiles, opening wide its arms to receive the embrace of its fond pursuers; then, as suddenly disappearing, leaving them wrapped in darkness and gloom. Who has not been thus beguiled and cheated? Ask the sensualist, and he will tell you that his excesses have debilitated his body and enervated his spirit. Ask the successful aspirant to power, and he will tell you that his is a life of splendid misery. Ask the mere man of wealth, and in the bitterness of his soul he will confess that happiness is not necessarily the inmate of palaces nor is she to be found in gold or silver. The scholar, likewise, whose soul walks abroad through the universe, collecting from the boundless field before him, ample stores of information, will acknowledge that mere discipline and enlargement of intellect, of themselves, by no means bring that peace of mind which passeth all understanding. And the infidel, encased though he seem to be in a panoply of mail, being closely questioned, will confess that his unbelief is the source of unrest and fears, which neither the most iron, nor the most seductive philosophy can quell. Such will be the acknowledgment of every son and daughter of Adam, whose thoughts and affections have not passed beyond the boundaries of this world.

Who will show us any good? is the eager inquiry of multitudes whom you may encounter in the streets, and in places of business, and in the gay and high places of the earth. Has it been in vain, then, that God has bowed the heavens, and come down to earth? Has it been in vain, then, that in connection with the advent, life and death of Christ, events the most wonderful and astounding, have been made to pass before the eyes of mankind? Hath Christ died in vain? Hath he risen and ascended in vain? Is there no meaning in these wondrous actions?

Who will show us any good? Is there any good but in him? Is there any happiness but in him? Is there any guilt-cleansing blood but his? Is there any holiness but that is found in him? Is there any life, eternal and blessed, but in him?

Who will show us any good? Shallow, sinful inquirer! Look upward! whose voice do you hear, saying, "Come unto ME, and ye shall receive rest unto your souls." "In my presence is fulness of joy, and at my right hand pleasures forevermore." [Evangelist.

PROVIDENCE OF GOD IN THE MINUTEST EVENTS.

It is an erroneous view to think of God as governing the grand phenomena of nature, and leaving those which are minute to the operation of a set of laws which He does not uphold at every moment in all the fulness of their application. "We cannot," says Chalmers, "disjoin God from one particle of the universe of God." We may despise what is small as beneath the notice of our pride, but nothing is too microscopic for Him, who, while "He measures the waters in the hollow of his hand, and metes out heaven with a span; and comprehends the dust of the earth in a measure, and weighs the mountains in scales, and the hills in a balance," yet numbers the very hairs of our head, and knows of every sparrow that falls to the ground. The minuteness with which God provides for all wants is well brought out in the 65th Psalm, where David speaks of him as attending to the very setting of the furrows of the field, and the watering of the ridges. "*Thou* makest the outgoings of the morning and evening to rejoice—*Thou* visitest the earth and waterest it—*Thou* greatly enrichest it with the river of God, which is full of water—*Thou* preparest them corn, when *Thou* hast so provided food—*Thou* waterest the ridges thereof abundantly—*Thou* settest the furrows thereof—*Thou* makest it soft with showers—*Thou* blessest the springing thereof—*Thou* crownest the year with Thy goodness, and Thy paths drop fatness."

[Prof. Balfour.

HAPPY HOME.

The homes of a people are the landmarks of civilization. They are a standard by which we may measure their moral and social greatness. What is a nation but a large family, possessing rights and duties, interests and privileges? The influence of each member of that family, for good or evil, is reciprocal. As the shock of electricity vibrates and expands, so the influence of human action is diffused from the centre to the circumference of human society. The moral power of a people is just in proportion to the combined virtuous influences which exist in the homes of that people. Hence it may be truly said, that our homes are the nurseries of a nation's greatness. Home!—how cold that heart must be which does not beat more quickly at the bare mention of the word! What delightful associations and recollections are connected with that sacred spot! It is here that the virtues and and charities, the blessings and realities of human life, are enjoyed. Here the sympathies of the heart, and the affections of the mind are nourished and developed, and all that is good and great in our nature is brought to maturity.

ACT WELL YOUR PART.

We cannot always pitch our tent where we please, or enjoy ever the sweet song of delight, sung by friends who played with us in childhood, or conned at school the same lessons. The world is a busy one, full of adventure, and he who would act well his part, must take his chances as he can, and feel happy if he can so perform it as to exclaim at the dying hour, "I have endeavored to do my duty."

So wherever we are placed and in whatever situation, it should be our earnest and persevering endeavor to discharge our duty as faithfully as our abilities will permit. We owe this no less to our fellows than to ourselves, for however great the good they may reap, it can in no wise, and I may say under no circumstances, equal that which we may gather ourselves.

It is therefore imperative upon us to work at all times as God has give us the means and opportunities, and the more so when he guarantees us so rich a blessing in the performace. In this view, with our hearts fully attuned to the "better spirit," the most irksome duty grows a pleasant task, while the blessing is doubled in the getting

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

G. H. CARPENTER is Agent for all sizes of single and double MELODEONS, ÆOLIANS, SERAPHINES, and REED ORGANS. He selects the best made in the country, delivers, puts in order for use, and warrants them at the lowest retail prices—also gives some general instruction in using them, if desired. He also furnishes PIANO FORTES and REED ORGANS, from the best manufacturers. Having had experience in using these instruments, tuning them and teaching from them, he feels qualified to select those of the best manufacture. Communications through the Post Office will meet with immediate attention. EDWIN DUNBAR, Assistant P. M., will act as agent in his absence. Address
13w28 G. H. CARPENTER, Waterville, Me.

AGENCY OF
Dr. Fitch's Celebrated Medicines,

PULMONARY BALSAM, Pectoral, Expectorant, Pulmonary Liniment, Depurative Syrup, Heart Corrector, Humor Corrector, Pure and Medicinal Cod Liver Oil, Anti-Dyspeptic Mixture, Cough and Cathartic Pills, Nervine, Female Pills, Vermifuge, Female Specific, &c. &c., used by him constantly and with unprecedented success in the treatment of Colds, Coughs, Consumption, Asthma, Heart Diseases, Dyspepsia, Scrofula, Skin Diseases, Rheumatism, Female Complaints, &c.

Dr. Fitch's Unequaled Patent Silver Plated Abdominal Supporters. Dr. Fitch's Improved, Plated Steel Spring Shoulder Brace. Dr. Fitch's Inhaling Tube. Dr. Fitch's Celebrated Six Lectures

On the prevention and cure of Consumption, Asthma, Diseases of the Heart, &c., and on the method of preserving HEALTH AND BEAUTY to an old age.

This Book should be in every family. To the Consumptive it points out the only *reasonable* hope for relief. To mothers, the directions it gives for the care and education of Children are invaluable. *Seventy-eight Thousand copies* of this Book have passed through the press, and the sale continues unabated.

For sale by S. S. FITCH & CO., 707 Broadway, N. Y; and by JAMES DINSMORE & SON, Skowhegan, General Agents for Maine.

Local Agents—DILLINGHAM & TITCOMB, Augusta; B. Wales, Hallowell; Wm. O. Poor, Belfast; James H. Eastbrook, Camden; Edwin B. Parker, Bucksport; William Dyer, Waterville; O. W. & N. Washburn, China; Josiah Harmon, Unity; Joshua Nye, Jr., Kendall's Mills; G. & H. Hunter, Hunter's Mills; James French, Norridgewock; Kimball Ingalls, Mercer; Dan'l Hall, New Sharon; Thos. Criswell & Son, Farmington Falls; J. W. Perkins, Farmington; Josiah Bean, East Winton; M. R. Walker, Wilton; Porter & Hunter, Strong; Nath'l Gammon, Phillips; G. A. Fletcher, New Portland; The Kimballs, North New Portland; M. M. Dinsmore, North Anson; Coolidge & Weby, Solon; Benj. Smith, 2d, Bingham; Wm. Hight, Jr., Athens; A. S. French, Dexter; D. D. Vaughan & Co., Foxcroft; A. G. Houston, Monson; Oliver Eveleth, Greenville; Stanley & Bradford, Winthrop; Isaac Dunham, Readfield; James Fuller, Hartland; C. C. Wheeler, Canaan.

Dr. Fitch's Guide to Invalids, or directions to persons using Dr. Fitch's Remedies, can be had gratis, of all his Agents. 6m39

At a Court of Probate, held at Augusta, within and for the County of Kennebec, on the 2d Monday of July, A. D. 1852.

WHEREAS, the Commissioners appointed to set out to LOUISA BLACKMAN, widow of NATHAN BLACKMAN, late of Sidney, in said county, deceased, her dower in the real estate of which the said Nathan Blackman died seized, have made return of their doings into the Probate Office in said county:

ORDERED, That notice be given to the heirs at law and all others interested in said estate, by publishing this order three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed in Augusta, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, on the 2d Monday of August next, at ten o'clock, forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the report of said Commissioners should not be accepted.

D. WILLIAMS, *Judge.*

A true copy. Attest—WM. R. SMITH, *Register.* 29

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscriber has been duly appointed Executor of the last will and testament of SAMUEL DAVIS, late of Mt. Vernon, in the Co. of Kennebec, deceased, testate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs: All persons, therefore, having demands against the Estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to HENRY DAVIS.
June 14, 1852. 29

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator on the Estate of DENNIS GILMAN, late of Mt. Vernon, in the county of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs: All persons therefore, having demands against the estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to WILLIAM ABBOTT.
July 12, 1852. 30

To the Honorable Judge of Probate for the County of Kennebec.

ALMYRA WITHAM, of Woburn, in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, respectfully represents, that she is the daughter of DANIEL BERRY, late of Rome, in the county of Kennebec, and State of Maine, deceased—that said Daniel Berry died at said Rome, on the tenth day of March, A. D. 1850, seized and possessed of real estate, goods and chattels, rights and credits, which ought to be ad ministered according to law; that thirty days have elapsed since the decease of said Daniel Berry, and no person has applied to take the administration of said estate. Your petitioner therefore prays that the widow and next of kin or said deceased, may be cited to take the administration of said estate, and failing to do so, that some other suitable person may be appointed to that trust.
July 1, 1852. ALMYRA WITHAM.

KENNEBEC, SS.—*At a Court of Probate, in Augusta, on the 24 Monday of July*, 1852.

On the foregoing Petition, *Ordered*, That notice be given by publishing a copy of said petition, with this order thereon, three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend on the second Monday of Aug. next, at the Court of Probate then to be holden in Augusta, and shew cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted. Such notice to be given before said Court.

D. WILLIAMS, *Judge.*

Attest—WM. R. SMITH, *Register.*

A true copy of the petition and order thereon.

Attest—WM. R. SMITH, *Register.* 29

To the Honorable Judge of the Court of Probate within and for the County of Kennebec.

THE undersigned, Guardians of CLARA A., CAROLINE A., and LYDIA F. EASTWOOD, minor heirs of PALMER R. EASTWOOD, late of Waterville, in said county, deceased—*Respectfully Represents*, That said minors are seized and possessed of the following described Real Estate, viz:—One acre of land, with the buildings standing thereon, in Waterville, it being the homestead of the late Palmer R Eastwood;—That an advant geous offer of Four Hundred dollars, has been made by Isaac B. Tozier and Isaac N. Bates of Waterville, in said county, which offer it is for the interest of all concerned immediately to accept, the proceeds of sale to be put out on interest for the benefit of said Minors;—They therefore pray that License may be granted them to sell and convey the above described Real Estate to the persons making said offer, according to the statute in such cases made and provided.

NAHUM WARREN, } Guardians of
EDWIN I PULLEN, } said minors.

COUNTY OF KENNEBEC, SS.—*At a Court of Probate held in Augusta, on the second Monday of July*, 1852.

On the Petition aforesaid, *Ordered*, That notice be given by publishing a copy of this petition, with this order thereon, three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend on the second Monday of August next, at a Court of Probate then to be holden in Augusta, and shew cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted. Such notice to be given before said Court.

D. WILLIAMS, *Judge.*

Attest—WM. R. SMITH, *Register.*

Copy of Petition and order of Court.

Attest—WM. R. SMITH, *Register.* 30

KENNEBEC, SS.—At a Court of Probate, held at Augusta, within and for the County of Kennebec, on the 2d Monday of July, A. D. 1852.

JOHN FELLOWS, Administrator on the Estate of NATHAN PAGE, late of Fayette, in said County, deceased, having presented his account of administration of the Estate of said deceased, also his private account as creditor of said deceased for allowance:

ORDERED, That the said Adm'r give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the 2d Monday of August next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed. D. WILLIAMS, *Judge.*

A true copy. Attest—WM. R. SMITH, *Register.* 29

KENNEBEC, SS.—At a Court of Probate, held at Augusta, within and for the County of Kennebec, on the 2d Monday of July, A. D. 1852.

BETSEY CARR, Administratrix on the estate of STEPHEN CARR, late of Vienna, in said county, deceased, having presented her final account of administration of the estate of said deceased for allowance:

ORDERED, That the said Administratrix give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said county, on the second Monday of August next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed. D. WILLIAMS, *Judge.*

A true copy. Attest—WM. R. SMITH, *Register.* 29

DR. POLLARD OF PORTLAND,

RESPECTFULLY gives notice that all persons troubled with Piles, Humors, and long standing Chronic Diseases, and other afflictions originating from an impure state of the blood, such as Female Difficulties, Affections of the Lungs, Kidney Gravel Complaints, Weakness, General Debility, and long standing offensive Sores, are invited to call at the following places, where he may be consulted free of charge upon the above and many diseases not herein mentioned.

July 27, at L. P. Nelson's, Gloucester, upper corner.
28, at Hiram A. Pollard's Hotel, North Auburn.
29, at Caleb Blake's Hotel, Turner village.
30, at Lewis Pollard's, North Turner Bridge.
July 31, & Aug. 1 at Orrin Lowe's Hotel, Livermore Falls.
Aug. 2, at Maj. Willard's Tavern, Wilton.
3 and 4, at Nathaniel Dunmer's, Weld.
5 and 6, at Capt. Wm. True's, Phillips.
7, at J. S. Milliken's, Farmington.
8, at Wm. Morrison's, Jr., Chesterville.
9, at T.